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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Lines and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5-30 P.M. 1907.				
28th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6810		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7536	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10519		
29th "	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7536	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7536	MOOLTAN	9021
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	HARMONIA	10500		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7536	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10519		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,326	Warrot	30th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	6,086	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,326	Verrou	9th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fare

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	6,086	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908
B. RUBATTINO	4,892	U. Cucchi	16th Mar. 1908

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CAPRI	6,000	R. Patane	17th Feb. "
LEVANZO	5,996	G. Belsito	17th March "

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FOR KARACHI.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LIMA	2,110	Mon. 30th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,200	Thurs. 2nd Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 27th Dec.	12 noon	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Dundar Abbas, Dubai, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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S.S. "LAWADA," 3,876 tons, sailing on or about 4th Jan.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	3rd Jan. 1907.
† PRASIDENT	5319	Tope	13th Jan. 1907.
* REISCHTAG	2085	Pahe	24thJan. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1907.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	366	586	293	468
Port Said	465	744	374	661	362	638
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	575	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	605	990	517	792	462	704
Karachi	63	*1125	40	*920	33	809
	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*Trafford Hall	...	...	26 Dec.	...	26 Jan.
†City of Glasgow	...	...	16 Jan.	...	6 Feb.
‡**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	...	1 April
‡**City of London	...	15 "	24 "	...	15 "
‡**City of Glasgow	...	15 Mar.	27 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

*Stanley Hall	...	...	31 Dec.	18 Jan.	8 Feb
†City of Madras	...	16 Jan.	23 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar.
‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	6 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	...	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
† Prome	...	...	...	22 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

* For Havre, Newport and Liverpool.
Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Daboevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4196	P. Radoicich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moses	16th Feb. 1908
KORNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Daboevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4196	P. Radoicich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moses	16th April 1908
KORNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Daboevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4196	P. Radoicich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
† ISTOCK	3501	M. Tisic	24th Jan. 1908.
† † NIPPON	6317	F. Terabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.
† † AUSTRIA	4288	G. Hilmbar	26th Mar. 1908.
† † VORWAERTS	3990	R. Redmarz	24th Apr. 1908.
† † PERSIA	5805	P. Cingoletto	29th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piraus
† † Calls at Patenzo.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

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RETURN TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
VORWAERTS	3990	R. Redmarz	24th Jan.

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From EDWARD INGLIS, Esq., the 1st Camp Tundla, E. I. R.—"Please send per V.-P. P. Post, two phials of your Spleen Pills. I am very glad to say I have derived much comfort in the use of your Spleen Pills, and I think these two bottles will work a complete cure. I feel when I return thanks for my recovery that a blessing is also invoked on you. You may use this testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills any way you like."

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point, Aden.		Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..... " 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai.	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Chemulpho	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Dairen (Free Port)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Tsitsihar	Arthur)	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Yingkow	
	Chefoo	Dalny (Delay)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The National Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
BOMBAY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager,*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND,
C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted. Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of JAVA SUGAR per S. S. "ISLANDA" from JAVA are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on 27th December, and will discharge in Dock.

(2). Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery immediately.

(3). The Company's Surveyor, Captain Macfadyen will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., *Agents.*

26TH DECEMBER 1907.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per s. s. "ORSEOLO" of the Venetian R. N. Co., are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA, Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "KYBFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON, *Superintendent*, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 27th December, 1907.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo, being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 20th DECEMBER, 1907, to the 6th JANUARY, 1908, both dates inclusive, the following MIXED TRAINS will RUN between NERAL and MATHERAN:—

DOWN-TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral Dep.	6 34	10 0	16 40
Matheran Arr.	8 40	12 5	18 45

UP-TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran Dep.	7 15	13 30	15 50
Neral Arr.	9 13	15 28	17 50

Only First and Second Class Passengers and their servants will be Booked by the First Morning Train leaving Matheran and the Last Afternoon Train leaving Neral.

A. C. RUMBOLL, Acting General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

OBSTINATE MALARIA

dare not stand the

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

"Your NEMESIS' SPECIFIC is the best remedy for Fevers."

Per Bottle Re 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMPER No. 1.—4 lbs. Agra ham, 4 lbs. corned beef, 6 lbs. potatoes, 1 cabbage, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Re. 4-8; No. 2.—2 lbs. Agra ham, 2 salted or tongue, 2 lbs. potatoes, 2 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 3-8. Cash with order no V. P. P. Carriage to be paid.

JAMES AND CO.

PURVEYORS, POONA. ESTABLISHED 1873.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCNOW,

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.

The School year begins 7th January.

For Prospectus apply to—

THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, 31, Hornby Road, Bombay

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld, Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drill, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Alwan Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Sui Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Purdas, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Semla's Hose, Sock, Sarseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed threads on Cards and Spools (variegated (all lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sticks, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

BOTTOMRY CUSTOMERS can have stock supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, *Salesman*, GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 8" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2-4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Potting the Red Ball. By Riso Levi. Illustrated.	0 14
Mrs. Rorer's New Cook Book. A Manual of Housekeeping. By Sarah Tyson Rorer	8 12
Old English Sports. By Frederick W. Hackwood. With six coloured and thirty-two half-tone plates from old prints	9 2
Pictorial Gardening. By George F. Millin. With 24 Illustrations	3 1
English Seals. By J. Harvey Bloom, M.A. With ninety-three Illustrations	6 9
Modern Spiritualism. A History and a Criticism. By Frank Podmore. In two Volumes	18 6
The Reader's Handbook of Famous Names in Fiction, Allusion, References, Proverbs, Pots, Stories, and Poems. By the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D.	2 10
The New Book of Etiquette. By A Lady in Society	1 14
The Old Venetian Palaces and Old Venetian Folk. By Thomas Okey. With fifty coloured and other illustrations. By Trevor Haddon...	18 6
Never! Being some Manners for the Multitude. By Walter Emanuel. Illustrated by John Hassall	0 14
Old and New Japan. By Clive Holland. With fifty coloured pictures by Montagu Smyth ...	13 2
Florence and the Cities of Northern Tuscany with Genoa. By Edward Hutton. With sixteen illustrations in colour by William Parkinson and sixteen other illustrations	3 8
A Woman's Trek. From the Cape to Cairo. By Mary Hall. With sixty-four illustrations and two maps	9 0
Across Wildest Africa. An Account of the Country and People of Eastern, Central and Western Africa as seen during a twelve months' journey from Djibuti to Cape Verde. By A. Henry Savage Landor. Illustrated by 160 half-tone reproductions of photographs and a map of the route. Two volumes	36 1

BUSINESS BOOKS.

Pitman's Where to Look. An Easy Guide to Books of Reference	0 14
How to Teach Business Training. A Practical Guide for the Commercial Master in Day and Evening Schools. By F. Heelis	2 3
The Theory and Practice of Advertising. A Simple Exposition of Psychology in their Relation to Successful Advertising. By Walter Dill Scott, Ph D.	5 4
Office Organisation and Management, including Secretarial Work. By Lawrence R. Dicksee, M.Com., F.C.A., and Herbert E. Blain	4 6
Pitman's Office Desk Book. With Tables and Ready Reckoner	1 12
Pitman's Bills, Cheques and Notes. A Handbook for Business Men and Commercial Students. Together with Bills of Exchange Act, 1882 and the Bill of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act, 1906	2 3

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POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.

Most Central Position.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ABDULLA & Co., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S

CIGARETTES

DE LUXE"

Are the **Best**, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suit during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY,

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office), BOMBAY.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

Most by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste —suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this prompt-failing operative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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"THE EXCELSIOR"

CINEMATOGRAPH

Which Exhibits EVERY NIGHT including SUNDAYS,

Has the CLEAREST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS.

ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO THE SKATING RINK.

TO-MORROW,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

when the celebrated fancy Tale ALI BABA and the FORTY THIEVES will be exhibited,

And the Religious film,

BIRTH OF CHRIST.

PRICES:

Reserved Seats:— Velvet Sofas, (three Seats) ..... Rs. 5 Velvet Arm Chairs... Rs. 2 | First Class, Arm Chairs ..... Re. 1 Second Class Chairs, As. 8 Third Class, Chairs, As. 4

Soldiers and Children at Half Rates for 1st and 2nd Class only.

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"EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH,"

At FRAMJI COWASJEE HALL, EVERY NIGHT.

MAGNIFICENT PROJECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ANIMATED PERFORMANCES

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m. (S. T.)

EVERY SUNDAY, From 5 to 6.

MATINEES where every person can take one Child Free.

PRICES:

Sofa, velvet, 3 Seats,	... ...	Rs. 5
Reserved	" "	... ... " 2
1st Class	...	... ... " 1
2nd	" ...	... ... As. 8
3rd	" ...	... ... " 4

SKATING RINK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Usual Daily Sessions.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH JANUARY,

LOOK OUT FOR PRIZE LIST.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

LATEST NOVELTIES received by this Mail. Expressly ordered for CHRISTMAS.

REMEMBER

that every Article is the best and Prices are the LOWEST.

HATS, RIBBONS & HOSIERY.

You will not like to go in any another shop if you will visit our Shop once.

PROVISION, PERFUMERY AND SOAP.

15 per cent. CHEAPER than Market Rates

A visit means a lot of saving.

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THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmwood, 24, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 5 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Prices from Rs. 160 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fe Bombay Re. 1, Moffussilite. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co, European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Horaby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 8, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 14-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. Double Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to India History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE." No. 8088 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DIEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oz's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocn Bunder Station. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Tiffin and Breakfast Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for Board and Lodging. Soda and Bass, Brand new Sanitary Arrangements. Telephone No. 1 Reg. Proprietors Rs. 12 Dinner served 4 to 8 p.m.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Heads, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special Power for large contracts. Apply at the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALMER and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 8" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—In a neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Shade—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price 1—Re. 1

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a DRAFTSMAN, accustomed to making general arrangement plans of Spinning and Weaving, Ginning and Pressing Factories, etc. Preference given to a young man with good general technical education. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 1546, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED.—TWO BACHELOR FRIENDS (European), to share a large, Airy and Cool Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Bathroom attached, with Board, in the Third Floor of "Dantra House," Barrow Road. Apply early to Box No. 2000, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Re. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS, AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL, Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore)

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY. (Bombay to the Bosphorous) By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW. (A Selection of Leading Cases) By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE. Being a Compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ENGLISH MEDICINES AND DRUGS by Burgoyne and others, Patent Medicines, Medical Instruments, Shop Furniture, etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mint Road, Fort, next to the Fort Market and below Sanj Vartman Press, in the shop of Messrs. Dara Bros. Chemists, the following, consisting of drugs, chemical extracts, tinctures by Burgoyne, Dekin, Murke, Reubet, etc. Bishop's medicine, various patent medicines, medical instruments, magnetic batteries, spirit thermometers, glass jars, stoppered bottles, ointment pots, measure glasses, glass door cupboards, show cases, counter, chairs, shelves, etc.

The above are on view.

SALE ON SATUDAY, 28th December at 2-30 P.M. Auction Sale of office furniture, Milner's and Nagur's Sofas, etc. at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Khan, Jewellers.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY the 28th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place office furniture such as writing and office tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, pigeon hole, punkhas, bookstands, revolving office table, benches, milner's safe, Nagur's double door safe, wooden railings, door screens, marble top tables and teapoys, sofas, etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT 8 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, next to the bungalow of late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, a large collection of valuable garden plants such as various kinds of palms and ferns, crotons, lanrels, lilies, chrysanthemums, Maiden hair of gold ferns, orchids, roses, begonias, etc., lawnmower, fern house, etc., the property of Marshall Reid, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, French-polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery ware, first rate mahogany, full size slate billiard table by Lazarus with balls, cues, six light gas lamps, etc., sweet tone sympathetic grand piano by Rose & Co., windproof standing and table lamps, English built rubber-tyred brougham by Corben & Sons, London, rubber-tyred high wheeled dogcart, saddlery, tents, Indian carpets, large size gong on stand, etc., the property of Marshall Reid, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

On account of Holidays our WEEKLY SALE of carriages and horses on MONDAY the 30th Inst. will take place.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture by Roberts and Co. and Dewjee Canjee, rich glass and crockery ware, dining tables and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite, cabinets, almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand table, one iron fire proof safe by Lord with Chubb-lock and key on stand, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., &c., the property of G. W. Moir, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Our WEEKLY SALE will take place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., instead of on Wednesday 25th, it being a Holiday on Wednesday.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p. m., the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedally Currimbhoy.

F.	A.	
7315	1/5	:—5 cases each 25 gross padlocks.
& Co.	No. 200.	1 3/4

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Ebrahim Abdoolhoosein.

24 cases glass bangles.

On account of the mortgagee Sha Amirchand Meghey and on account and at the risk of the Mortgager Sha Motichand Hareeshchand.

1 diamond and Ruby rose.

On account of the concerned to clear the residue of a consignment:—Silk door curtains, tapestry curtains, table covers, tapestry piers, velvet pieces, etc.

On account of the concerned:—4 cases each 6 doz Fauldings's Fluid Magnesia.

4 cases each 3 doz. Fauldings Cloudy Amonia.

15 cases each 3 doz. Clarke's Amonia.

As a sample consignment of the wellknown Waltham watches in hunting, half hunting, open face. English gold filled cases.

A collection of Indian art embroidery consisting of a gold and silver embroidered velvet bed covers, wall hangings, table and teapoy covers, satin embroidered Millon cushion, etc.

150 doz. Furniture and Dado Tiles.

At 3 o'clock. (S.T.)

One bay Arab Horse, 15¾ hands.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 55, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company stables.

13 bales F. F. cotton, burnt by fire.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1907.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS IN BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 28th Instant, 3 p.m. Messrs. J.S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Ripon Manufacturing Co., on Ripon Road, by order of Sha Tokersy Shamji, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Khetsydas Hurmukhrai and Co.

About 350 bores oily cotton.

About 150 bores reeling dirty waste, reeling wastes No. 6 and pieces wastes.

About 40 bores top roller and frame clearer.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the lots will have to be removed within two days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1907.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1904, they have a thorough knowledge of the Market, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchases or sales, to correspond with them. Trading orders undertaken at moderate charges.

WESTMINSTER STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

THE

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS

for

UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION

In Time for

PUNJAB,

CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE

Bombay Gazette

IS NOW

THE BEST

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON

INDIAN INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING

IN ALL ITS

BRANCHES.

BEYNON & CO.,

FOR

The most recently introduced

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"OTANGO,"

A protection against Mosquitoes and bites of all insects.

Per bottle Re. 1-0

BEYNON & CO.,

55, ESPLANADE

BRANCH:—

51, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

SERVICES of a good MUNSHI, to INSTRUCT an OFFICER for higher proficiency Urdu Examination.

APPLY to Box No. 888D., care of "The Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE,

A Single Cylinder DE DION BOUTON MOTOR CAR 1907 pattern with side gear complete with accessories, Stepney Wheel, Cape hood water-proof Covers, Spare Battery, Clock, &c., &c.

The CAR is in EXCELLENT RUNNING ORDER and exceptionally silent for a single Cylinder Car. Owner going Home. Price Rs. 4,000.

Apply to—

F. A. REDDIE, C/o Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., "Killick Building" Home Street, off Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 165G Market Bombay, No.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, 2,661 tons Captain C F Clement, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Argenfels, 3,561 tons Captain R Feltrup sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom Cargo.

THE steamer John H Barry, 2,001 tons, Captain A W H Lillie, sailed yesterday for Hull and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zoroaster 2,375 tons Captain J Ewan arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Bosnia, 2,346 tons, Captain W E Mathews arrived in harbour on Thursday from London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kalibia 3,149 tons, Captain F Walker, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons Captain G H Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a cargo of coal and general.

THE steamer Romany, 2,579 tons Captain J R Nasbet arrived in harbour yesterday from Kustandji via Karachi with a cargo of bulk oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain M England, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from London, brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons Captain W H Rothwell R N R arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Karachi &c with a general cargo and 28th cabin and 437 deck passengers.

THE French Mail steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain T Boyer arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Sydney &c with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosserpine ... Capt James ..... R Navy

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Renegar ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ..... C.S.H Hickey ..... R Navy
R I M S Palinurus ..... Capt C B Bickmall ..... Survey Str
Plassy ..... Mortley ..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—DEC. 26.

Bahadur ..... 2936 Elliot ..... G Tejpal & Co
Caledonia ..... 3599 Toquet ..... P & O Co
Elax ..... 2613 Bruston ..... W & A Graham & Co
Euphorbia ..... Stevens ..... J M & Co
Hindoo ..... 3156 Jones ..... F M & Co
Island ..... 1604 New by ..... R & P S N Co
Ipswich ..... 515 Pelling ..... Shah S N Co
Investigator ..... S Mamoojee & Co
Kaiber ..... 3140 Walker ..... M M & Co
Lagdara ..... 2187 Austin ..... M M & Co
Maharani ..... 1666 McCabe ..... T Morrison & Co
Manilai ..... 1194 Gabrielson .....
Mawab ..... 341 Elliott ..... T Morrison & Co
Oriental ..... 2812 Palmer ..... Aden ..... P & O Co
President ..... 3937 Tepe ..... A Strands
Querimba ..... 4937 Hunter ..... M M & Co
Romney ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nasir ..... 2560 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Shuja ..... 2 30 Grant ..... Shah S N Co
Sourthee ..... 3536 Clergy ..... W & A Graham & Co
Siren ..... 1575 Simpson ..... M M & Co
Ulla ..... 1496 Walker ..... M M & Co
Wilton Hall ..... 2729 Macia ..... K N & Co
Zoroaster ..... 2375 Ewan .....

VESSELS IN DOCK—DEC. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessl.	Tns.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
A Begonia	2346	Mathews	Ceutta via Mtus	28-12	K N & Co
B Clan Mackinlay	1943	Lennox	Alwarp	10-1-08	N F Muir & Co
C&R Tenth of Hall	2661	Clement	Madras	28-12	K N & Co
D & B Chupra	3945	England	Antwerp	10-1-08	M M & Co
F Orpheus	3469	Hill	R'goon	28-12	M M & Co
F Persia	4196	Haughton	London	4-1-08	P & O Co
H Islami	16 6	Newby	Jeddah	27-12	B & P S N Co
M Mazagon	3379	Hodgson	Repairing		M M & Co
O Mombari	1357	Lowe	Jeddah	2-1-08	B & P S N Co
P Khorsfels	2729	Kinkens	K'chi	4-1-'8	Glede & Co
Q Linga	928	Rickford	K'chi	30-12	M M & Co

Offside M

Shah Ameer ..... 1922 Pilling ..... Jeddah ..... 23-12 H A Hassum

Offside Q.

Majidi ..... 1820 Costes ..... Mauritius ..... 28-12 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Courland ..... 760 Ebrahim ..... G Ports ..... 26-12 Bo S N Co
Punani ..... 552 Shamsoodin ..... B'nagar ..... 28-12 Bo S N Co
Saraswati ..... 443 Ahmed ..... M'galore ..... 27-12 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4081	Blight	L'pool	7-1-08 W & A G & Co
3	City of Glasgow	4111	Greenhorn	K'chi	1-1-08 K N & Co
4	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	L'pool	27-12 K Nixon & Co
4	Iechia	3784	Dini	Genoa	24-12 F B'ttino S N Co
5	Uganda	3498	Farquharson	N F	M M & Co
7	Kosber	3163	Forestl	Trieste	1-1-08 A L S N Co
9	Oswego	2849	Zemaro	Ceutta	27-12 N C Italiana
10&11	Banca	3793	Le Mare	Kobe	4-1-'08 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	936	Rothwell	K'chi	27-12 M M & Co
15	Kagoshima	Mara	2731	Kori	Kobe 29-12 N Y Kaisha
16	St Helena	27 8	Robertson	Genoa	18-12 T M'son & Co

M W D D

Brand	1319	Svensen	Colombo	26-12 W & A G & Co
Hydra	881	Kirsebom	Singapore	27-12 F Campbell & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Dumbea	Boyer	Sydney, Dec 2
25	Lhasa	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 25
	Kalibia	Walker	Calcutta, Dec 13
26	Hindoo	Jones	Hull, Nov 20
	Romany	Nasbet	Kustandje, Dec 2
	Bosnia	Mathews	London, Nov 23
	Zoroaster	Ewan	Calcutta, Dec 15
	Plassy (Trpt)	Motley	Southampton, Dec 6

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Bahadur	Elliot	Calcutta
26	Kasara	Chappel	Persian Gulf, &c
	Dumbea	Boyer	Marseilles
	John H Barry	Lillie	Dunkirk, &c
	Argenfels	Feltrup	Calcutta

The steamer Trentham Hall, Clement, for Madras, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Hindoo, for Hull, &c, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
20	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
20	Akbar	Calcutta
21	Blythwood	Pondicherry
23	Golconda	London
23	Clan Shaw	Liverpool
23	Sobaraizle	Antwerp
24	Gisela	Calcutta
24	Landaula	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 26.

FOR HULL.

John H Barry, s—3,008 cwt. cottonseed, P Seerji and Co; 1,000 cwt cottonseed, Valkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Eleonfels, s—130 bales hemp T Purshotam and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

John H Barry s—1,008 cwt myrabollams, E Comorsey

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—1,200 bales cotton, M S Kaisha.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP" which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess [illegible], Lady Watts, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 24.] [BOMBAY, *December* 25.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	83		1/16
3 do.	Rentes ...	95 1/4		1/4
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	100 3/4		3/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 3/4		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...		24 9/16	1/8	
Do.	do. 2 months' bence	24 13/16	1/16	
Do.	in New York ...	52 3/4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25 20 1/2		1/2
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20 53 1/4	1 1/4	chgd
Do.	do. do. New York.	4 84 1/4		3/4
Discount	Bank of England Rate.	7 since		7th Nov.
Dc.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 1/8		unchgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' s'ght	5 1/8		unchgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6 1/2		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6 1/4		unchgd
Interest	Day-to-day Loans ...	muti lated		
Do.	7-day Market Loans	muti lated		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.

Closing tone of Silver—Very quiet.

Council Bills:—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 25,00,000.

Rs.	5,70,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
"	7,70,000	were allotted to Bombay.
"	3,40,000	were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 1d 80,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta 15·91 Bombay 15·92.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 8,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 8,10,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

Average rate of allotment Bombay 15.95

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 3,60,000

Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 50,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales 3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 44,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·04—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1/8—1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·65 —01	5·66 —01	5·57 —01	5·58 —01	5·58 —01
May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	
5·59 —01	5·59 —01	5·66 unchgd.	5·58 unchgd.	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 94,000 bales,
Do. do. last year... 56,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 24,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 57,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·50. unchanged.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·58—01 { Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through expectation of a decrease in the movement.

Do. do. May 10·58 unchanged,

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 1/4 unchgd
Futures—month of March, 10·76—91
Do. do. May 10·76—01
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—38½ Dec.-Jan.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q Karachi C. I. F.—Nominal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore 51 3/4 Dec.-Jany.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed:—

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment.—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 3s. 5 1/16d.—Value.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers £76
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 5/8

Bar Iron:—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 8 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverppol £ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 15 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
122 Bars Silver	Rs. 2,18,639	Adelaide via Colombo	Dumbia	Mercantile Bank

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 26.

Market closed for the Holidays.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on 24th instant:—

Cotton	11,481	bales
Wheat	4,456	cwts
Linseed	242	"
Rapeseed	10	"
Gingellyseed	5,849	"
Poppyseed	nil	"
Groundnuts	1,274	"
Castorseed	27	"
Rice	51,735	"
Myrabollams	12,459	"
Cottonseed	21,532	"
Mowrassed	1,899	"
Gram	2,743	"
Joowar	861	"
Maize	nil	"

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 23.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold ...	£1	0s.	£0 14 6	£0 15 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10		£0 17 6	£0 18 0
Champion Reefs ...	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dec. G. F. Dev. ...	£1	3s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines ...	£1	£1	£0 14 8	£0 15 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ltd ...	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 10 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 10 6	£1 13 9
Hyderabad Deo ...	£3	£3	£3 3 9	£3 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn. ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New ...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 18 9	£5 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord. ...	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 3
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad ...	£1	10s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£0 10 6	£1 1 6
Oorgaum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Oorgaum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 10 3	£0 11 6
Rolad Block	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Sandy Mines Ld ...	£1	12s.	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Tirpiddali	£1	12s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 1 for six lines and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RATCLIFF—December 26, at Chinchpoogly, Alice Ratcliff, beloved wife of Mr. T. E. Ratcliff, aged 31 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LYKE—December 20, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain P. H. Dyke, 127th (P. W. O.) Baluch L. I., of a daughter.

SMITH—December 4, at Chittagong, the wife of Mr. S. Alban Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COURT—GIRLING—December 18, at St. Luke's Church, Chittoor, Benjamin Daniel Court, of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras, to Mary Alice, daughter of Mr. R. Girling, of Coonoor.

MORRISON—POTTINGER—December 19, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev. H. T. Wheeler, M. A., Lieutenant J. Morrison, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Mr William Morrison of Kingsburst, Paignton, Devon, to Magdalen Ethel Irene, daughter of Lieutenant-General Pottinger, late Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

BONNAUD—December 17, at Ludhiana, Robert Louis Bonnaud, late of the Punjab Educational Department, aged 71 years.

DATTA—December 16, at Hoshiarpur, Mona, the beloved wife of Dr. D. N. Dr. Datta, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur, and the eldest daughter of the Revd. K. C. Chatterjee, D. D., of shock following an operation.

MONTAGU—December 18, at Jhelum, Major A. H. Montagu, 61st Punjabis.

SKELLAND—December 19, at the General Hospital, Madras, William Mosford Skelland, of the Rodier Mills, Pondicherry.

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No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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Want a Tonic?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100 x 5 grain tablets. Free delivery anywhere in India for cash with order.

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 3-32m., 4-1s. Low water, 10-18m., 9-26s.

P. and O. steamer, "Peninsular," with English mails of 13th inst. due to arrive at 2 p.m.

Indian National Congress at Surat.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h 40-5m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, December 28.—Indian National Congress at Surat. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. All India Temperance Conference at Surat. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 4-15m., 5-10s. Low water, 11-24m. 10-48s.

Sunday, December 29.—1st Sunday after Christmas. All India Moslem League at Karachi. Sun rises, 7h. 10m., Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 5-10m., 5-45s. Low water, 0-39a.

Monday, December 30.—Third Indian Industrial Conference at Surat. All India Moslem League at Karachi. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 6-21m, 8 8s. Low water, 0-31m., 1-32a.

Tuesday, December 31.—New Year Eve: Bank holiday. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 7h. 32m., 9-10s. Low water, 1-58m., 2-19a.

Wednesday, January 1.—New Year's Day. Bank Holiday. Parade of Troops in Garrison. Bombay Extra Races. Sun rises, 7h., 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 8-33m., 10-3a.; Low water, 2-58m., 3-8a.

MISS CLARKE AT BARODA.—Miss Clarke, His Excellency the Governor's daughter, left Bombay for Baroda by the Ahmedabad mail train on Monday.

A FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday in a house opposite the Madhav Bag, but was extinguished before any serious damage could be done.

DEATH FROM CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.—The dead body of a Mahomedan mendicant, name unknown, aged about 50 years, was found lying on Grant Road yesterday evening. The death was due to cirrhosis of the liver.

CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYERS.—Mr. Stevenson commenced a billiard match in the Gaekwar's palace at Baroda yesterday, with Mr Perozshah Dorabji Pawr lla, the Parsi champion billiard player. They left for Baroda on Wednesday.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT SURAT.—It is stated to be probable that, owing to the illness of their daughter, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mrs. Chandavarkar will be prevented from going to Surat to attend the Social Conference, which they have regularly been attending every year.

A CHILD ROBBED.—Tribhovandas Jamnadas, residing at Kalbadevie Road, has reported to the Police that his daughter Balibai, aged 4½ years, went to the Javar Bag at about 6 p.m. and returned home at about 7 p.m., when it was found that a gold and pearl bangle valued at Rs. 120 was missing from her wrist.

ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.—Yesterday at 7-30 a.m. one Nama Achoo, a Hindu Jockey, aged 50 years, was riding a horse belonging to one Sayed Ali Mustafa, round the Race Course, Mahalaxmi, when he accidentally fell down and sustained severe internal injuries to the head and body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital unconscious.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Kosciusko" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 10 a.m. on 1st January 1908. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES AND SUICIDE.—On Wednesday at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Mr. E. J. Lambert, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest relative to the death of Karson' Shamji, aged 20, a Hindu carpenter employed in the factory of a Parsee cabinet-maker. The deceased spent most of his income, which was about sixty rupees a month, in drinking. He was indebted to his master who has advanced him about Rs. 70; Marwaris were also his creditors. He came to the house where he lived with a relative of his, and laid himself down to sleep. He was removed to the Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from opium poisoning A virdict of suicide was recorded.

AN ACCIDENT.—A Hindu lad named Bhagia Ranoo, aged 9 years, was playing on Bellasis Road Bridge on the 24th instant, trailing a rope behind him, and in trying to get out of the way of a cart which was going up the Bridge got into the way of a cyclist named Jamsetji Kaikhusro, who was also riding up the Bridge. The rope which the boy was trailing got entangled in the wheel of the cycle and upset both the rider and the boy. The boy was taken to J. J. Hospital where it was found he had a cut on his head three inches long, which was stitched up and the boy allowed to go.

ALL INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—The Conference will meet at Surat on the morning of the 28th instant in the Naginchand Jhaverchand Institute under the presidentship of Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Editor of the "Indian Mirror." This Conference will be attended by Delegates from Agra, Ahmedabad, Bara Banki, Bijapur, Bombay, Broach, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Coconada, Dhulia, Jamnagar, Kabjan, Madras, Pirojpur, Surat and other places. Besides this sympathetic messages have been received by the Secretaries from Ajmere, Bangalore, Bellary, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Gwalior, Meerut, Sambalpur, Tinnevelly. The speakers will include some of the most prominent temperance workers in India.

THEFT AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Hassan, a Mahomedan, was charged with the theft of a purse belonging to one Tukaram Santook. It appears from evidence that the complainant was looking at the lions in the Victoria Gardens, when the accused came from behind and stole the purse from the complainant's pocket. A sepoy in plain clothes saw the accused taking the purse and went up to him, when the latter attempted to run away but was arrested. The accused, who had four previous convictions, was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OBLIGING FRIEND.—Makundlal Kedarmal, residing at Parel Road, has reported to the police that about fifteen days ago he was invited by one Ratilal Amratlal, who lived below him, to leave his room upstairs and come and live with him, instead of paying rent, as he had plenty of room to spare. He accepted the offer and removed downstairs. On the night of the 23rd instant he went to Mumbadavie, forgetfully leaving the key of his box behind. On his return at 1 a.m. he missed Ratilal. He searched for his keys but could not find them. On forcing open the box he found a small cash box containing 40 sovereigns, 8 ten-rupee currency notes and Rs. 520 worth of gold and silver ornaments missing.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mahomedalli Sawodin, Tanayapa Fakira and Manunand Wadhavrao were charged with house-breaking by night and theft and aiding one another in the commission of the offence. It appears that on Sunday night Mr J. P. Murphy, an importer, found some table-knives, forks, spoons and sundries of the aggregate value of Rs. 329 missing from his godown in Hanuman street. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the first accused, a servant of the complainant. Accused produced some of the stolen property and in consequence of the statement made by him the two other accused were arrested. The Magistrate in convicting the accused said there was no doubt that a theft had been committed at night in the complainant's godown. From the evidence it appeared that the first accused kept a watch and the other accused removed the property which was shared between them all. The first two accused were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the others to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Dr. George Whittingham has been appointed to be Medical Officer qualified to issue Bills of Health to vessels calling at Perim vice Dr. J. H. Wales. Dr. Whittingham's appointment will take effect from the date of his arrival at Perim.

Mr. J. T. Turner, M. A., Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 4th November.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S. Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad and to try such cases as the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, may make over to him for trial.

Mr. C. R. Jefferies, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. W. G. Betham to be Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, B.A. (Cantab.), I. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell, Deputy Conservator of forests and Divisional Forest Officer, W. D., Kanara, was granted privilege leave for one month and eight days from 12th October.

Mr. F. Ware M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 23rd November and is posted for training to Bombay.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., on completion of his special duty, to be Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Northern Division.

Major P. P. Kilkelly, M. B., I.M.S., to be Professor of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, vice Major H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., retired.

Captain T. H. Gloster, M.B., I.M.S., was appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory from the 30th September to the 25th November inclusive during the absence on leave of Mr. Gibson.

Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S. on relief by Lieutenant Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, M. D. B. S. (Lon.) I. M. S. to act as Civil Surgeon Sholapur, pending further orders.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I. C. S. on relief, to be Under Secretary to Government Revenue and Financial Departments

Mr. C. Fernandes, M. D. L. M. & S., to be Honorary Physician in Skin Diseases at the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital for a term one year.

Major P. P. Kilkelly, M. B. I. M. S. to be Opthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, vice Major H. Herbert, F. R. C. S, I. M. S., retired.

The services of Captain R. S. Muter, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

THE Hired Transport "Plassy," Captain F. B. Mortley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton which port she left on the 6th December. She brought drafts and furloughmen, consisting of 46 officers, 9 ladies, 7 children, 12 warrant officers, 8 women and 11 children, 1,230 non-commissioned officers and men, 52 women, and 61 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col Thomson, R A M C	Capt Charlton, Dragoon Guards
Maj Makins 1st R Dragoons	Lieut Sanders, East Lanc
Capt Maxwell, Scott 1st Scottish Rifles	Lieut Gough, East Lanc (Capt Haslam, R Irish Regt
Capt Clarke R Fusiliers	2nd Lieut Torrie, R Irish Regt
Capt and Bt Major Osborn, oxford L I	2nd Lieut Stewart, Gloucesters
Capt Ballard, oxford L I	Capt Mathews Durham L I
Capt Poole, Warwicks	Lieut Bone, A O Corps
Maj Parker, R F A	Miss Taylor A O Corps
Lieut Brown, L'pool Regt	2nd Lieut Williams, S W Borderers
Lieut Alloit, Middlesex	2nd Lieut Hughes, S W Borderers
Lieut Alston, H L Infantry	2nd Lieut Paterson, S W Borderers
Lieut Drake, Lincoln Regt	Lieut Walker, S W Borderers
Lieut Pope, R Fusiliers	2nd Lieut Walton, D Guards
2nd Lieut B 14, Scottish Rifles	Lieut Walker, A Schools
2nd Lieut Boles, R F A	2nd Lieut Peplor, G rdon Highs
Lieut O'Malley, R F A	2nd Lieut Fraser, Gordon Highs
Capt Sealey, R F A	Capt and Mrs Stokes, and 4 children I O Dept
2nd Lieut Wallace, R F A	Wife of Lt Morgan, 99th D I
Lieut Gray R F A	Miss Tanner, Nursing Sister
Lieut Sharpe, R Berks	Cap Bittir 122nd O Rifles
Lieut Rawson, R G A	Capt Tacchi, S and T Corps
Lieut Sanley, R G A	Wife of Lt Carlton, R Scots
Lieut Cameron, R G A	Sub Lt Poynty Engeidine, R I M
Lieut Paine, R A M C	2nd Lt Middleton, Seaforth Highs
Lieut O'Grady, R A M C	
Miss Moody, R A M C	
Widow of Lieut Col Mulvahe R A M C	
Wife of Lt Col Hobydake, and 3 children R A M C	

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and Purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and is guaranteed to contain No Permanganate of Potash. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy's, Goswell Rd, London, Engd.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY LINSEED.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the Season of 1907-08.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the areas under Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the British territory included in this forecast has represented 9 and 1·35 per cent, respectively of the total area under these crops in British India. (Estimates up to 5th December.):—

Information incomplete. Sowings continue. Reported area under Linseed 59,000 acres in British territory and 10,000 acres in Native States, total 69,000 against 105,000 acres of decennial average, Rapeseed has 65,000 acres in British districts and 48,000 acres in Native States, total 113,000 against 122,000 acres of decennial average. Linseed suffering from want of moisture in eastern parts of Deccan and Karnatak, Elsewhere condition fair at present. Rapeseed crop fairly good.

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area 700 and 200 acres respectively in British districts and Native States. Crop fair.

Decan.—Area 30,000 acres in British districts, 56 per cent. below average. Native States have 6,100 acres. Decrease in North due to absence of late rains and in South to their insufficiency or untimeliness. Crop suffering everywhere from deficiency of moisture and in places has almost withered particularly in eastern tract. Sowings begun in first fortnight of October, a fortnight later than normal.

Karnatak.—Area 28,000 acres in British districts, 5 per cent. over average. Native States have 4,300 acres. Information incomplete. No reports from 2/3 villages. Mo

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

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RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

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ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
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Managing Director.

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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heeric Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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JENARRAYEN RINDOOMULL DANI Esq. (Moosim of Rajah Bahadur Sewai Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,0 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1907.

ETHICS AND VEGETARIANISM.

THE vegetarian cause enlists more amd more thinkers and scientists while it has also secured the suffrages of many well-known medical men. In fact vegetarianism is taking a deeper root in the West and the position is one that can no longer be ignored. Therefore we are glad to find in Mr. Howard Moore's latest volume, *The New Ethics*, an explicit if somewhat violent statement of the grounds on which carnivorous man is urged to adopt a whole fruit diet and become once again a simple phytivore. The physiological argument is forcibly put, but the humanitarian attitude is so much in the forefront of Mr. Moore's thesis—the burden of his message being "Justice and Brotherhood to every being that feels"—that the book has not unjustly been included by Messrs. Bell in the *High Thought Series*, better known for the much-discussed and widely translated volumes of Ralph Waldo Trine. The author of the *New Ethics* is a science instructor at Chicago and has already come before the world in connection with another volume in the same series, *The Universal Kinship*, which is a systematic attempt to trace and expound, from the physical, psychical and ethical standpoints, the relationship between the human and the sub-humane races. Selfish man, he holds, belittles the closeness of this relationship, and hence ignores his duties to the animal creation; if he can once and for all be brought to a due realisation of these obligations, flesh-eating among other vices will automatically cease. The book before us might well be termed the vegetarian evangel; it takes up and applies to the much-vexed question of human food the conclusion of universal brotherhood arrived at in the former work. In the first chapter the ground is prepared for the presentment in dogmatic form of an opinion which to the mass of people in the West is new and startling. The author is prepared for prejudice; in fact in proportion to the contumely with which his doctrine may be assailed is likely, in Mr. Moore's opinion, to be its truth. For "the world is a blind man, and to a blind man truth looks likes a vegetable." But in the end he expects that the blind will see, for as races evolve they cast their skins like snakes; they arrive at new ways of looking at things; they receive revelations and their ideals change. All honour to those stalwarts through whom the revelations come; the only question is, are the teachings of Mr. Moore in the nature of a revelation which the unbiassed among the thoughtful can recommend the unthoughtful masses to accept and act upon?

The thesis of *The New Ethics* is the ethical corollary of the doctrine of evolution. Biology teaches the solidarity of the sentient world, and the Great Law—act towards others as you would to a part of yourself—extends not only to all men but to all beings. But man with selfish provincialism restricts this injunction to himself; the philosophies of this world have been framed by and from the standpoint of a single species and they are maintained in the sole interests of that species. Such is the position taken up in the book before us, such the main reason, according to Mr. Moore, for a total reconstruction of man's relationship to animals. But, without entering into technicalities, it will be generally conceded that the mental and spiritual difference between man and animal is not one merely of degree. Man may have evolved from a jelly fish in days gone by, but at the present time he possesses mental powers centring round the great gift of self-consciousness which the most intelligent beasts do not enjoy. So the solidarity of sentient beings is not so complete, and if it were complete we could not stop short of granting to the animal creatures absolute free will; horses and cattle could not consistently be used for domestic purposes except in the unlikely contingency of their volunteering for the task. In other words, we need a doctrine of a more practical character, one that would lead to less impracticable conclusion. This is not pure human selfishness; it is common-sense. But let these remarks only be regarded as qualifications in criticism of the lygical basis of the New Ethics. The main idea which Mr. Moore and his fellows are urging so insistently to-day, viz., a fuller realisation of our fellowship with the animal world, is one eminently acceptable "per se;" it is not, as Mr. Moore implies, out of keeping with most existent philosophies and creeds, but has rather been retarded despite religion and philosophy owing to carelessness and lack of imagination. Man, as Ruskin so frequently said, is not naturally cruel, but he permits of cruelties owing to lack of imagination. This is eminently true with regard to the wearing of furs and bird's feathers by civilized woman; it is true to a less extent in the matter of animal food. But the nineteenth century witnessed a remarkable growth of altruism in the West; the romantic movement in poetry and art brought man nearer to Nature and many lines of thought have contributed to produce a wider sympathy with the animal world. The immemorial reverence for animal life which characterises the East has thus in some measure extended to the Western world, and though the grounds of action on the two cases may be different, the practical result may eventually be the same. The various societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the protection of birds have done effective work in Europe and America, and vegetarianism or fruitarianism is spreading apace. The practice of abstention from animal diet is probably destined to still further conquests provided that its votaries do not base their teaching on the absolute equality of animals with man, and provided they import less violence into their teaching than is the custom of Mr. Howard Moore.

The altruistic and hygienic arguments for vegetarianism by themselves are very strong, and it is here that we concur more completely with the New Ethics. Apart from the possibilities of diseased meat, a flesh food naturally contains a larger proportion of noxious bacteria than a vegetarian diet. Many of the most distressing of human ailments, such as headache, epilepsy, gout, rheumatism, diabetes, Bright's disease, and so forth, are largely caused by the accumulation of uric acid and similar poisons in the tissues of the body through the use of flesh foods. That the bodies of vegetarians are normally in a purer, healthier state seems evident from the now well ascertained fact that the average vegetarian recovers from wounds more quickly, and is less liable to blood-poisoning, than the habitual flesh-eater, just as the teetotaller gives the doctor less anxiety in fevers than the confirmed alcoholist. The same difference has sometimes been testified to in regard to carnivorous and non-carnivorous animals; the latter less often succumb to blood-poisoning as a result of wounds inflicted by hunters or other wild beasts. Again, it is by no means clear that flesh food is the best diet for a life of exertion, whether physical or mental. Even in European countries the lower classes, whose labour is often a continual strain, do not eat meat in great quantity. Yet their power of endurance is generally far more sustained than that of the carnivorous gentleman. A parallel might be found in the strength of the Oriental wooly, whether in Egypt, India or Japan. Athletes, who may be credited with acting in accordance with reason and experience even when these conflict with tradition, are now more and more discarding flesh foods as a training diet. We might quote scores of instances, but are content to mention Mr. C. B. Fry, one of the best English all-round athletes of the day, Gustave Jordin, the Swede who paddled a canoe from Stockholm to Paris, Mr. George Allen, who walked 100 miles in a little over twenty hours, and Mr. Gilman Low, who succeeded in lifting over a million pounds avoirdupois in fifty-five minutes. Similarly with mental exertion. Many of the greatest thinkers have placed it on record that a vegetarian diet is pre-eminently the one for clear thinking and high feeling. Meat takes longer to digest and the thinker's brain can ill spare the blood required to assist the digestive organs in the process. As Mr. Moore pointedly puts it, "No being will do his most luminous and exalted thinking with his stomach a morgue." Medical men are realising these truths more and more, and vegetarian societies have in controvertibly shown that there exist alternative diets to flesh containing an equal amount of the necessary ingredients in an equal bulk and purchasable "at a far lower price." It is probable then that the abandonment of animal food would be as beneficial to the human race as to the animal creation which now suffers to appease the stomach of man.

A REFORMING HINDU SECT UNDER A BAN.

An interesting religious controversy has just now brought the sect of Swami Narayans prominently into notice. The Sankaracharya or religious head of the orthodox Hindus, who has his headquarters at the holy place of Dwarka in Kathiawar, has, it seems, lately been on a tour of visitation in Gujerat, and he has found that this sect is not orthodox, having no warrant for some of its opinions and practices in the Vedas. So the votaries of this sect are under a ban, and are appealing to the religious heads of other holy places against the decision of His Holiness of Dwarka, as appeared in our news columns a few days ago. This sect of Swami Narayans is one of the many sects into which Hinduism is divided; but it would be a mistake to suppose that these various sects are opposed to one another and that their followers hold no intercourse with one another. Now and then, as on the present occasion, attempts are made to put a sect beyond the pale and to excommunicate its followers. But as a rule these sects live peacefully enough, and do not look so much to their differences as to their common Hinduism. On this point Mr. William Crooke, who has studied the living religion of the Hindus of to-day, has some very interesting remarks in his chapter on the Religions of India in the new Imperial Gazetteer. "In considering the practical effect of sectarianism on modern Hinduism, it may be said that while the lines of cleavage between the manifold sects are clearly marked, it would be an error to suppose that Hinduism is divided into so many water tight compartments, between which no communion is possible. Such a result would be quite alien to the eclectic spirit of the system. There may be a certain amount of hostility felt by the leaders and inner circle of believers against the adherents of a rival sect; but beyond these lies the great mass of the people, who are, as a rule, ignorant to which sect they belong. The majority of high-class Hindus in North India worship all the gods of the Hindu pantheon, each man, according to his fancy, paying special respect to Shiv or to one of his consorts, or to Vishnu in one or other of his many incarnations. The Brahman will keep in his private chapel the Salagrama or ammonite representing Vishnu, as well as the phallic emblem of Shiv." It is probably the hostility of some leaders of rival sects, to which Mr. Crooke refers, that has wrought the present troubles for the Swami Narayans and it is to be hoped that the latter will have no difficulty in proving to imprejudiced minds their true orthodoxy and the Vedic character of their doctrines which are at present not acceptable at Dwarka. It seems somewhat strange that the sect should have existed for a century and during that period its orthodoxy should have passed unchallenged and that it should have been reserved for a religious head of to-day to call it into question. This sect is quite of late growth, having been founded at Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat, about 1805, by a religious enthusiast named Ghanashyam or Sahajanand Swami who lived from 1780 to 1830, and who was a follower of Vishnu. Disgusted with some of the licentious practices of the Vaishnava religion, especially of the Vaishbacharya Maharajas, he resolved to purge the religion of these impurities, and founded his sect to reform abuses. His followers soon grew and now number more than a third of a million in Gujarat. He was a man of ascetic tendencies and purity of life, and he chiefly attracted people to follow him by these qualities. Prof. Monier Williams speaks in terms of high praise of this sect, who have roused opposition by preaching reforms; but their reforms are not about doctrine, but only about religious practices which are notoriously corrupt. Karsondas Mulji, it is well known, exposed these practices under the name of religion in the last generation in our city. He merely followed his predecessor Sahajanand Swami in this. Monier Williams saw this sect, when he was in Gujarat, and its organization and admired it. "What I saw of their whole system convinced me that the Swami Narayans are an energetic body of men and their sect on advancing one. Without doubt the tendency of their doctrines is towards purity of life." It is such a deserving sect that is now threatened with spiritual condemnation but it is to be hoped its troubles will pass off and good sense and toleration will prevail.

INFERIOR KEROSINE.

THE high price of good Kerosine has driven many people to purchase and use the cheaper grades with the usual result of smoky flames and the smells which invariably accompany them. The chief difference between the best and worst Kerosine lies in their respective proportions of carbon, and as it is the carbon alone which produces light, the low grade oil should give most light if all its carbon were burnt instead of being converted into soot. To accomplish this all that is required is an additional supply of air to the flame or in other words a little more draught. Lamp chimneys are made as short as possible to suit the national love of cheapness for cheapness sake, and the present length is barely enough to give draught for the combustion of the best qualities of oil, but not enough for the cheaper brands. The remedy is a longer chimney, and as this is not to be had in India the alternative is to lengthen the glass chimney with a bit of tin plate. A piece of an old Kerosine tin five inches square may be bent round a ruler or a one inch bamboo until the ends overlap. It is then a tube which may be sprung on to the top of a lamp chimney and moved up or down until a clear and very pale yellow smokeless flame appears. If the addition is made a rather loose fit, so that it can be adjusted with a knife blade, the experimenter may start it at zero, and gradually raise it, watching the changes that take place in the flame until the desired brilliancy is obtained. If the draught is increased very much the flame will begin to flicker and the quantity of light to diminish. The greatest amount of light from a lamp flame comes when it is on the point of smoking, but for reading, a whiter light is desirable. The tin addition to a lamp chimney is a very rough device, good enough to demonstrate the improvement, but unsuited for permanent use. A tube of aluminium makes an excellent chimney top and does not discolour in use. It should be an easy fit on the glass tube, and should have an internal bend rolled on it to rest on the glass and keep it from sliding down. If a cap is added at the top, it gives a slight protection against down draught which causes a lamp flame to extend upwards, just as excessive draught reduces and finally extinguishes it. It is somewhat remarkable that none of our local lamp dealers have taken this very simple device in hand. If properly designed the glass chimney might be reduced to half its present length, the remainder being of aluminium which is not liable to breakage. The glass chimney, would then be cheaper and much more portable. The cheap oil, if properly burnt, gives off no smell, although if left on the outside of a lamp its odour is disagreeable. Wicks are charred more rapidly with this oil than with the best, but this difference is not a serious one. For public lighting there is a considerable economy in the use of the cheap oil and the lamp which will burn this oil will use any other quality of Kerosine. The advantages of the long top length deserve to be generally known.

THE "Englishman" reports another large Jute fire in the Chittagong railway sheds.

THE Members of the Decentralisation Commission have arrived here from Rangoon and commence the examination of official witnesses on Friday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana" with the outward Mails of the 20th instant, left Suez at 4 a. m. on Thursday, the 26th December, 1907.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant, arrived Aden at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, the 25th December, 1907.

MISS GILBERT, a lady Missionary, writes to the Calcutta papers stating that large numbers of people are in distress in Orissa and asking for help for them. She also acknowledges the receipt of some Rs. 600.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "R. Rubattino" from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant. This same Company's s.s. "Levanzo" from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Riojun Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 25th instant, and the same Company's "Kageshima Maru" left Singapore for Hongkong on the 24th instant, and the same Company's s.s. "Moyori Moru" is due here on the 27th instant.

THE "Indian Daily News" states that Professor Haffkine is to conduct the researches in Calcutta of the Government Laboratory.

JUSTICES Rampini and Sharfuddin will continue to sit upon the Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court after the Christmas holidays.

IN the Polo tournament at Calcutta on the 24th instant, Calcutta beat Jodhpur by three goals to two.

RAM LALL who was recently arrested in the train near Balasore by Mr. Brown, on a charge of theft, was yesterday committed to the Sessions by the District Magistrate of Midnapore.

MR. HARI SITARAM DIKSHIT and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

A TELEGRAM to the *Bangalee* reports the speech made at Surat by Mr. Tilak in which he denied that the Nationalists would unduly press their claims before the Congress though they were prepared to move an amendment where necessary to bring their motions before it.

THE Veddahs, the Aborigines of Ceylon, and who are a fast dying race, have ever been of interest to students of the various types of native people; and Madame Selenka, the well-known German lady-student of Anthropology, who has recently been pursuing studies in Java, has arrived in Ceylon with the object of studying them.

THE corpse of Mr. M. T. W. Ashworth, Superintendent of the Calcutta Almshouse, who has been missing for some days was found on the morning of the 24th instant in a railway carriage in the Sealdah Station yard.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

DEMOCRACY: TRUE AND FALSE.

THE Surat Congress will probably reiterate the cry which was definitely raised last year of self-government on Colonist lines, which, frankly, is a demand for the democratic form of Government which obtains in the self-governing British Colonies. I deem this a fitting occasion to notice a thoughtful book, entitled "True and False Democracy," written by Mr. N. M. Butler, President of the Columbia University, and dedicated to Mr. John Morley "in grateful recognition of the value of his writings, his teachings and his life." The book is an epitome of sound, healthy and honest opinions on democracy, and they acquire an additional interest from the fact of their being a reflex of the mind and precepts of the statesman from whose life and works the author has derived his own inspiration. The book is well worth the study of Indian publicists, because those who clamour the loudest for Swaraj have not the faintest notion of what is meant by true democracy. It is not "an aristocracy of black-guards," as Byron exclaimed, no doubt in a fit of ill-humour; nor is it, I may add, an aristocracy of demagogues and mountebanks. Mazzini comes very near the truth when he defines it as "the progress of all through all, under the leadership of the best and the wisest." Have we yet produced such leaders in India? Verily, the leaders of the political section in India, which is most aggressive, extravagant and outrageous in its demands, are, as might be expected, the vainest and silliest of filibusters. Democracy has for its surest foundation not only the best and wisest leaders, but also a high average standard of intelligence among the people. The spread of education in a democracy is a social and political necessity. How far are we from this goal, where the millions are steeped in ignorance and are absolutely illiterate? We may discover an unconscious vindication of Mr. Morley's treatment of the new spirit which has arisen in India in Mr. Butler's remarks about "the hectic and emotional radicalism which clamours for the exaltation of the mediocre and the unfit, and upon which false democracy builds." True democracy will oppose to it "a healthy intellectual radicalism, that will seek to use life steadily, and to use it wholly—'a radicalism that will aim to redress old wrongs without inflicting new ones.'" This is the radicalism of Mr. Morley and this is the spirit in which he seeks to apply it to the conditions which he finds existing in India. Those who want the alien to go, whose newspapers are a melancholy exhibition of abuse, scurrility and passion, are incapable of judging aright the man at the helm, who gives to this country his wise and cautious guidance, and, in consequence, reforms tending towards measured and deliberate progress. The progress might be a thought too slow and timid, but it is better thus than that it should be too fast, for the East will not be hustled, and it would be doing the East great wrong if it were hustled.

DEMOCRACY FOR INDIA.

It is easy to see from Mr. Butler's publication that democracy is far from being at its best even in its chosen home in America. Things have, indeed, proved vastly since Dickens depicted such characters as the Hon. Elijah Pogram, Hannibal Chollop, and Jefferson Brick in his bitter satire on America. Mr. Butler laments "the steady decline in reverence and respect in the United States, not only for age, attainment and authority, but for law itself." I do not think the writer has any knowledge of the agitation in India, but his observations about the moral defects of the common multitude in America are singularly applicable to existing conditions with respect to the imperfectly educated proletariat and the student class in some parts of India. "The weakening of religious faith, the loosening of the bonds of parental control, the absence of real discipline from school-life, have all been at work to undermine the foundations of respect and reverence." False democracy has produced in America the rule of the Boss, the system under which public offices are given as the reward of partisan activity, and the prevalent habit of the people to pay too much attention to individuals, and too little to principles. We can have no doubt as to what the opinion of the writer would be if he were to examine the conditions of India with regard to the demand made on its behalf for self-government on Colonial lines. He will not only see, as his guide and philosopher, Mr. Morley, has done, that none of the conditions precedent to the formation of a democracy, and necessary to its success, are existing in this country, and that leaders and people alike have a complete incaptitude for partaking in that form of government, but he will also perceive that there are, on the contrary, conditions presented by India, with its divergencies of race and creed, and its antipathies of class and communal interests, which are opposed to the establishment of any homogeneous rule on a popular basis. This is the inevitable conclusion to which every thinking soul must, I believe, arrive at, even leaving out of account the existence of the foreign rule, which, however, is an important factor in the problem, and which only aggravates its complexity. When in some dim and distant future the country is ripe for democratic institutions, their champions will be brought face to face with the question as to how to dispose of the foreign rulers, and what they will have to say to a virtual remand to relinquish the proud possession which they hold by right of conquest.

THE CIVIC BANQUET.

The banquet of "the Lord Mayor of Bombay" to the Governor and his Ministers, as I may call them, calls up a variety of pleasant reflections. The perfect success which attended it is only possible in Bombay, and perhaps also in Madras. It is an evidence not only of the harmonious relations subsisting between the Government and the civic body, but also between the European and Native communities of Bombay. Their love of one another is, indeed, not enthusiastic; there is no waste of superfluous cordiality on either side; but they have rarely declined from a high standard of good feeling and good breeding. Personal intercourse helps to rub off angularities, and minimises the chances of a misunderstanding in public matters. We here have learnt to promote mutual good-will and public welfare, not only by dinners, but also by round-table conferences. It was a conference of this nature that settled the questions which had been pending between the Government and the Municipality for forty years to the satisfaction of all parties. They had been firing off minutes against each other all these years in vain! The speech of the President of the Corporation in proposing the toast of the Governor was solid and business-like. The occasion did not lend itself to the graceful humour, the airy nothings, of post-prandial oratory, an art in which very few Indians, however able otherwise, might hope to excel. It was a semi-public function, and it was quite appropriate that the speech should refer to some questions of public interest. As a large mill-owner, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas sought to make light of the smoke nuisance prevading the city. But the Governor, in his reply, made the frank avowal that Bombay would be perfectly beautiful were it not for the smoke, which was much worse than in London. Which is saying a very great deal. It is not that smoke is objectionable on the score of æsthetic beauty, but it is injurious to the public health. From what I have read from time to time in the papers, it does not appear to be so very impossible for the factories to consume their own smoke, and there is a prevalent impression that mill-owners have not exhausted their resources in an endeavour to mitigate the nuisance. Prosecutions for smoke nuisance are all too rare, and convictions are rarer still. It may be that all this is in strict accordance with the law, and we cannot find fault with anybody. The nuisance, meanwhile, continues in all its intensity, and increases with the multiplication of factories. On the housing problem, Mr. Vithaldas called to mind the duty which the Government and the Municipality and other public bodies owe to the poor, and primarily to their humble employees. But it is equally the duty of the mill-owners to contribute to the health and comfort of their own employees. I am surprised at the President's dictum that it is impossible to expect any sound financier to invest his money in providing chawls for the poor and earn three per cent. when he can easily earn 6 or 7 per cent. by building houses for the rich and middle classes. There is nothing so paying as chawls of the usual patte and quality run up for the poor, and builders f if very sound finance to construct them in pre ence to more pretentious buildings.

THE GOVERNOR ON TRUE STATESMANSHIP.

The city is satisfied w the Governor and the Gover is satisfied with the ci His Excellency is pleas to find that citizens are al and willing to give him valuable information, a that there is no lack of public-spirited men Bombay who freely give their time to the affai of the city. The most notable part of his speech w that in which he defined the duty of the statesma who endeavours to direct the forces around hi into channels which will carry prosperity and pr gress to the people. "The true statesman, India and British, must fearlessly check every evil an dangerous tendency. He must carefully cherish stimulate and seek to inspire all that is good. H should do nothing in a hurry." The concluding sentence is in agreement with Mr. Morley's exhor tation to "impatient idealist" to restrain thei enthusiasm. From casual remarks which have fallen from the Governor since his arrival her we may perceive a clear indication of the opinio which he has formed, thus early, of the political effervescence existing in parts of India. This city fortunately has very little to do with it. It has, nevertheless, a duty to perform in checking the evil and dangerous tendency to which the Governor has referred. Its leaders who are denounced for their true patriotism, which is founded upon honesty and reason and intellectual honesty must now be fearless and active in their endeavours to neutralize the influence of insensate agitators. If ever there was a time to act upon John Bright's motto, it is this—Be just, and fear not.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Since writing the above I read in the papers of the dastardly attempt on the life of Mr. Allen, Collector of Dacca. I regard this outrage as the direct and legitimate outcome of the teachings of the revolutionaries, for which they are wholly responsible. It is absolutely necessary for the security and progress of India that it should be purged of their baneful influence. I hope that the Congress will consider it its duty to express its abhorrence and detestation of such a crime, as well as of the men whose preachings have made it possible.

A HOPELESS CAUSE.

The situation for the Indians and other Asiatics in the Transvaal has become most acute. One might have thought that the colonists had reached the extremity of injustice and inhumanity in their treatment of these unfortunates. But they have devised yet another measure in furtherance of their war of extermination, for such it undoubtedly is, which is awaiting the assent of the mother-country. It proposes to invest the colony with the power of driving away those Asiatics who do not know English and do not submit to the refined cruelties of registration. Delegates have come here from South Africa to appeal to the Congress for aid. The Mahomedans are sending Mr. M. A. Jinnah, a clever and plucky young barrister, to England on the same mission. I may be too pessimistic, but I am afraid it is a forlorn and hopeless cause in which he has been engaged. He cannot awaken the moral sense of the entire British public so as to bring some pressure to bear upon the Ministry; and even if an impression could be made upon the Ministry, a remote and doubtful contingency, it is not likely to succeed in coercing the colony. The Liberal Government threw away the opportunities which they had of extorting some concessions for their Indian subjects, first, when a constitution was granted to the colony, and again, when it was helped with a loan. The Ministry has deserved too well the reprobation of Lord Ampthill in the House of Lords some time ago. It cannot be absolved from the charge of neglect and indifference. It cannot justly claim that it did all in its power and failed. Here is a case in which justice is engaged in a wofully unequal struggle with power.

DION.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the date for holding the Indian Social Conference at Surat falls at the close of the week, I beg to make through your valuable journal a few suggestions for the consideration of the leaders of that Conference.

It is many years since the holding of an Annual Social Conference, at the place where the National Congress was held, began. But as pointed out in my previous letters no appreciable practical results have yet been secured. No doubt the annual discussions of the needed Social Reforms which take place at the Conference keep the subject alive before the Hindu Community in general. This itself is a great advantage. But something more than the annual discussions is necessary with a view to ensure tangible and practical results. Just as the leaders of the National Congress have thought it necessary to arrange for the holding of Provincial and District Conferences to supplement the action taken by the Annual National Congress, so the leaders of the Social Reform movement should arrange for the holding annually of the Provincial and District Social Conferences. Such conferences will tend to supplement the action of the Indian Social Conference.

Another idea may also be duly considered. One or two competent paid lecturers should be appointed to travel over in the various provinces of India and deliver lectures on the needed Social Reforms. These lecturers should also be required to prepare, print and issue gratis leaflets on the same subject. By their lectures and leaflets the Community is likely to be made to think on the subject and slowly it will be influenced in favour of the introduction of the needed Social Reforms.

As there are Moderates and Extremists in connection with the National Congress, so there are Moderates and Extremists in connection with the Social Reform movement also. Those who favour the introduction of Social Reforms on rational lines may aptly be called Extremists; while those who are for introducing them on national lines may well be called Moderates. The majority of the Hindu Community decidedly forms the Moderates and only the insignificant minority forms the Extremists. The lecturers should therefore take precious care to advocate Social Reforms on national lines. The question now arises as to who will pay the salary and travelling allowances of the lecturers and also the cost of printing leaflets. The answer is that the leaders of the Social Reform movement should raise a subscription annually at the Social Conference Meetings and defray the aforesaid charges from that subscription. They may also submit an appeal for pecuniary help to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, who has given practical proofs of his earnest desire to assure the introduction of the needed Social Reforms in the Hindu Community. Such an appeal is sure to be generously responded to by His Highness.

I invite a careful consideration of these humble suggestions at the hands of the leaders of the Social Reform movement.—Yours, etc.,

Dec. 22. MODERATION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Privilege leave of absence from the 2nd to the 22nd January, is granted to Captain A. C. Pratt, 2nd Royal Scots, Temporary leave of absence, for 10 days, from the 6th to the 15th January, is granted to Captain R. L. Heymes, R. G. A.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave on private affairs out of India for 3 months.

BOMBAY—Arrivals December 26—Baville, Major, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Holyooke, Lt.-Col. R. A. M. C., from Dagshai.
Morton, Lt, S. and T. Corps, from Cawnpore.
Swan, Capt., S. and T. Corps from England.
Moore, Capt., 6th Jat, L. I., from Jhansi.
Galloway, Lt., P. R. A., from Ahmednagar.
Lambton, Capt., Sworn—Wag., from Ahmednagar.
Gibbs, Capt., 2 Wars, Regt., from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES—December 26—Moore, Capt., 6th Jat, L. I to Jhansi.
Swan, Capt., S. and T. Corps, to Mhow.
Morton, Lt., S. and T. Corps, to Cawnpore.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

UNREST INCREASING.

Shah's Sincerity Questioned.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN MISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

A telegram from Teheran states that people are not reassured by the Shah's declaration, but wish for a practical fulfilment of his promises.

Only a few shops are open.

Armed men are reassembling, and there is random firing going on.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The "Times" St Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the leading journals unanimously approve the Anglo-Russian Pacificatory Mission to Persia and record with satisfaction the ensuing improvement in the relations between the Shah and Mejlias.

Hope is expressed that a durable understanding will be reached.

A CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

Another Imperial Edict Issued.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The "Times" Peking correspondent telegraphs that an Imperial Edict has been issued, in the name of the Empress, which repeats the desire of the Throne to hasten the installation of a Constitutional Government, but threatens that, should irresponsible agitation continue, the installation of a Constitutional Government will be further postponed.

RUSSIA.

Trial of the Viborg Protestors.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The trial has been opened in St Petersburg of 169 signatories to the Viborg Manifesto.

The accused, who are mostly Labourites and Constitutional Democrats, are charged with inciting people to refuse to pay taxes and furnish recruits.

INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR

Need for Cautious Legislation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The "Times," in an article on Indian Factory Labour, observes that in any legislation very great care must be taken not to throttle growing industries in India or to impose undue disabilities on the Indian working classes, and that it seems very doubtful whether the adoption of English principles will always suffice under Indian conditions, but that "we must await the findings of the Commission and be slow to acquiesce in a new principle if it is not supported by grave justification."

THE ARMY IN FRANCE.

Heavy Sentences for Libel.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

A telegram from Paris states that the anti-Militarist, M Herve, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs, for libelling and insulting the Army and Navy, and M. Merle, the Manager of the journal "Guerre Sociale," and M. Almereyda, Member of the Staff, have each been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and three thousand francs fine *in contumaciam*.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Admiral Brownson Resigns.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

Advices from Washington state that the resignation of Rear-Admiral Brownson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is much commented upon, in connection with the criticism lately in the New York Press on the efficiency of the Navy.

The New York "Evening Post" demands the immediate appointment of a Commission of Experts to investigate the condition of the United States Navy.

POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

The New Parliament.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

A decree has been issued in Lisbon which fixes the Parliamentary elections for the 5th of April.

THE DUTCH ARMY ESTIMATES.

Cabinet Resigns.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

A telegram from the Hague states that the Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the rejection of the Army Estimates by the Second Chamber.

AFFAIRS IN NATAL.

Operations End.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The Natal Government has suspended action against Silwane and decided to release 295 rebels who were convicted last year.

The operations in Zululand have now ended.

Bambatta's wife gave evidence against Dinizulu.

CRICKET.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The Victorians have made 488 for 9 wickets, and the match has been drawn.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

Colonel Henry Constantine Ward is dead.

LONDON, December 26.

Colonel Gardner, M. P., is dead.

COUNT OKUMA'S SPEECH EXPLAINED.

No Political Sense Attached.

"INDIA HAPPIEST UNDER BRITISH RULE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The "Times" Tokio Correspondent telegraphs that the newspaper report of Count Okuma's speech at Kobe was erroneous. He has denied using language which could be construed in a political sense. His speech was merely intended to point out the exceptional position won by Japan in the eyes of Indians which her merchants were bound to utilise.

Previous speeches by Count Okuma delivered in the presence of Indian students emphasized that India was happiest under British Rule and that any attempt to escape therefrom would assuredly lead to disaster.

CHRISTMAS WEATHER AT HOME.

Gales and Wrecks.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

There was a gale on Christmas eve and several wrecks occurred.

Passengers between Liverpool and the Isle of Man were benighted at sea and only landed late yesterday.

SCENE IN MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Unemployed Invade the Pulpit.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

During Christmas Morning Service in Manchester Cathedral an unemployed leader entered the pulpit and attempted to address the congregation.

He was ejected after a violent struggle.

ELECTRIC CAR COLLISION IN LONDON.

Eight Killed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

A runaway electric car on Pentonville Hill collided with a car at King's Cross.

Eight people were injured.

HOME POLITICS.

Liberal M. P. Changes his Party.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The Liberal Executive at Gainsborough has called upon Mr. Renton to resign on the ground that he has joined the Tories.

CHOLERA AT HEDJAZ.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The whole of Hedjaz is declared infected with cholera.

ANOTHER AMERICAN BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

A Memphis Savings-Bank has closed.

The deposits amount to two million dollars.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The Beni Snassen tribe are submitting in large numbers.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S TOUR.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Mr. Winston Churchill has arrived at Khartoum.

BEQUEST TO TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The Late Sir W. Pearce's Fortune.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

Trinity College, Cambridge, receives £400,000 by the death of the widow of Sir William Pearce who died childless.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD'S CHARITIES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The Baroness Adolph Rothschild has bequeathed £400,000 sterling to Charities. Jewish Institutions in Paris benefit largely.

ENGLISH RAILWAY LABOUR.

A Six Hour Day Fixed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The Midland Railway announces the establishment of a six hours a day labour. All employes will be paid extra for Sunday duty.

BUDHISTS AND BUDHEO WORSHIP.

India Mangal Lama wiring from Gaya states:—

"We Budhists have no objection if Hindus worship Budheo with tilak and cloth tather. We also worship with cloth. We do not want to quarrel with Hindus as our religion leads to quietude. Jogiraj is a good man and his management is excellent help to Budhist pilgrims. Budhists should do no harm to Budhist pilgrims. We are are glad and want that Budhists may live in friendly manner with him and thereby this holy place will largely improve.

"Our Budheo was son of a Hindu and so Hindus also worship him like ourselves. Hindus may worship as they do and we may worship as we do. I make known to all Hindus that we do not want to quarrel with them, rather that we want to live in friendly terms."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 26.

NECESSITY FOR SECOND CHAMBER.

London, December 12.—Mr. Asquith speaking at the Eighty Club, last night, said he favoured Parliament having a tenure of five years or possibly shorter.

As democratic ideas advanced a well-constituted and wisely led Second Chamber might be a real advantage in revising the work of the Commons improvidently or precipitately performed.

The Government, he added, intended sooner or later to take the opinion of the Parliament and the nation on the Lords' Reform Scheme upon which the Premier had adumbrated.

Lord Curzon on Imperialism.

Lord Curzon, in a speech at Birmingham on Imperialism, said that if the Colonies broke away from the Empire they would survive and ultimately flourish although the Empire would be weakened, but if India were lost that country would reel back into chaos. It was impossible for the Empire to continue to be permanently governed by the existing organization. Some form of Imperial Council, advisory if no more, must sooner or later emerge.

Monongah Mine Disaster.

Further details of the Monongah mining disaster shew that the explosion carried a block of concrete weighing a thousand pounds across the Monongahala River and imbedded it in the hillside.

Mine officials believe that blockage to the entrance, a few hundred feet beyond the main opening, interrupted the ventilating system thereby killing the entombed men in a few minutes.

Monanghah is a town with 6,000 inhabitants.

Throughout the night following the disaster, hundreds of men stood at the mouth of the pit while the women crowded the hillsides and cried themselves to sleep on the frozen ground.

Narrow Escape of King of Portugal.

An Italian electrician, employed in San Carlos Theatre in Lisbon, was arrested on a charge of attempted regicide.

He committed suicide in the lock-up.

The Police discovered under the floor of the Royal box in the theatre two bombs connected with electric wires reaching behind the stage.

American Financial Crisis.

The number of the unemployed in New York is estimated at 125,000. Altogether 400 persons have committed suicide in consequence of worries arising out of the financial panic in the United States. The Steel Trust has dismissed 50,000 men since the panic began.

The "Ironmonger" asserts that this Trust recently presented to Welsh Tinplate Manufacturers an Ultimatum declaring that they must either buy 3,000 American steel bars monthly or be smashed. The manufacturers refused to comply with the demand.

Cancer Cure by Radium.

Several Russian physicians claim that radium has cured General Poehlo of cancer. The General has signed a Vourmmer supporting the claim of physicians to several authenticated cures by the use of radium.

It is reported from a hospital for diseases of the skin at Blackfriars that cures were effected on various dates since 1903.

Newly Invented Torpedo Disappears.

A new torpedo invented by an Italian and about to be tested at Toulon has disappeared from the Toulon Arsenal.

Murderous Tobacco War in Kentucky.

Tobacco war is raging at Hopkensville, Kentucky, between the tobacco growers and the dealers. 400 armed and masked men attacked the city, imprisoned all the police and fireman, burned several tobacco factories; fusiladed the houses of dealers, destroying altogether property valued at £40,000. Another party attacked the marauders and exchanged shots with the marauders who are believed to be tobacco growers, who escaped.

It is reported that the Manager of the Imperial Tobacco Factory has been whipped to death.

Collision in the Channel.

The Dutch steamer "Scheldestroom" and the British barque "Forfarshire" collided in the Channel off Folkestone. Ten crew of the former were drowned.

Awful State of the Ship-wrecked.

Six members of the crew of the Nova Scotian Schooner "Venita" wrecked off the coast of New Brunswick, have been rescued from the boat in which they left the wreck. All save the Captain were insane when picked up five days of exposure to the bitterly cold weather having affected their minds. Several have had the limbs amputated for frost bite.

Quebec Tercentenary Celebration.

In connection with the celebration of the Tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec, the King has subscribed a hundred guineas towards the movement started by Lord Gray for the purchase of the Quebec battlefields including the plains of Abraham with a view to converting them into a public park.

Congo Crown Colony.

The Brussels "Times" correspondent states that the Belgian scheme for the annexation of the Congo Free State has earned only the mildest approval even from Government supporters The Belgians consider it doubtful that the Crown Colony will pay if forced labour and other abuses be abolished. To purchase King Leopold's interests in Congo would cost over £ 100,000,000.

The Rand Chinese.

Mr. Louis Botha, the Premier of Transvaal, acquiesced in the proposal to employ 2,000 Rand Chinese on the extension of the Benguela Railway instead of repatriating them.

Native Revolt in Orange River Colony.

The police of the Orange River Colony overtook the 500 natives who revolted at a mine at Vorspoed for damage done to property. The ringleaders were fined £50 each or in default six months' imprisonment; 200 others were fined £5-10s. each or in default two weeks' imprisonment. The trouble originated through the arrest of one of the natives.

The Salonika Kidnappers Convicted.

One of the men who recently kidnapped Robert Abbot, son of a British merchant at Salonika, has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude; another prisoner for twelve years, and eight others for ten years.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd November last amounted to Rs. 4,537, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 786. The total earnings from 1st July to 2nd November last were Rs. 71,065, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 15,897.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

THE KAISER'S TEA PARTY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Town is very full. The old-time notion of Christmas in the country has lost some of its glamour, and, judging from the elaborate preparations at the fashionable hotels, the number of people who will spend the festive season in the hospitable confines of one or another of the luxurious establishments that have sprung up of late years will be unusually large this year. At the moment the hotels are crowded and the favourite shopping streets, particularly Bond-street, are blocked with carriages and motor cars. Many people, however, have just run up to town from their country houses for a few days for the all-important Christmas shopping, and while the West-End residential streets show rows of shuttered houses, their owners are frequently to be found at the Carlton, the Ritz, or the Savoy. Business is delightfully brisk all round and shop-keepers are anticipating a prosperous Yuletide.

There has been a tremendous run, by the way, on the toy taxi-cab, the novelty of the season in Toy-land, with the result that though hundreds of thousands were turned out for the Christmas market, many of the stores are sold out and cannot get repeat orders delivered in time.

THE PREMIER.

Good news comes from Biarritz concerning the health of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but despite the fact that enforced rest is having the beneficial result that was expected, the Prime Minister's recent breakdown is regarded very gravely in high political quarters, and it is now known that his seizure at Bristol was very much more serious than the public were at the time allowed to think, and it is quite within the bounds of probability that his medical advisers will insist upon his retirement at an early date. Another seizure of the same kind would almost inevitably prove fatal. Already the political wire-pullers are discussing who would be his successor. The names of Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey are most frequently mentioned. The rumour, and a well-founded one, I believe that Mr. Herbert Gladstone is to be elevated to the House of Lords is again afloat.

ENTERTAINING ROYALTY.

To be the host of Royalty is a doubtful blessing to all but the very wealthy. I hear that one Royal host and hostess whose house was a favourite with King Edward will be unable to entertain Royalty again for some years. Financial losses and the heavy cost of entertaining on a lavish scale have played havoc with the resources of one of the most brilliant stars of the socio-political world. So serious indeed is the position that I understand King Edward has intervened with the object of securing his friends an income of a few hundreds a year. But the charming dinner parties to which only the cream of the most exclusive circles of Society have been bidden will inevitably be a thing of the past.

"ON COMMISSION."

There seems to be no end to the methods of making money devised by our impecunious aristocracy. One noble earl has openly occupied the position of commercial traveller to a firm dealing in agricultural requisites, and the aristocratic wine touts are legion. It was a Bond-street dealer, however, who enlightened me as to a new way of bringing grist to the mill of the upper ten. A fashionable dealer in furniture and bric-a-bric furnishes a boudoir, or any other room for the matter of that, of a Society leader who has a large circle of friends but not too much ready money. No charge whatever is made for the goods, but the lady undertakes to make her friends clients of the dealer. It is deliciously simple. The visitor admires perhaps a Louis XV cabinet and asks where its owner picked it up. The owner of course gives the name of the dealer and in some cases even sells her own cabinet. The dealer pays her a commission on the sale, and if she has parted with an article he replaces it with another and the business begins all over again. A certain American peeress, very vivacious and pretty and gifted with enterprise, first discovered this method of making money and she still does a very considerable business in "antiques."

THE KAISER'S TEA PARTY.

The Kaiser is still at Highcliff, though his stay there is nearing its end. He has derived much benefit from his "rest cure" and is now a firm believer in the virtues of the pine ozone of Bournemouth. Very simple indeed has been the manner of the Kaiser's living at Highcliff; his tall erect figure is now a familiar sight as he strides about the country, and during his walks he often stops to converse with the villagers he meets. The crowning touch was put to his popularity on Saturday, when he gave a tea party to one hundred and seventy of the village children. The tea party was the Kaiser's own idea, and he himself acted as host. In one respect the Kaiser is like King Edward. He knew the children would like to see him and determined to gratify them.

The chief feature at the party was a huge cake prepared under the Kaiser's special instructions by his own chef. It was indeed an Imperial cake, standing on a snow white pedestal and rising in sugary tiers to a height of six feet. The Kaiser himself cut up the cake, and before he could pierce the thick crust of sugar he had to stab it three times.

It was easy to be seen that the Kaiser himself enjoyed the party as much as any of the children "The jolliest afternoon I have ever spent" was how he described the party, and he was enormously delighted with the heartiness of the ringing cheers which were the children's farewell to him.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S WEDDING.

The ancient chapel in the crypt of Westminster Hall has been the scene of a wedding for the first time in its long history. And a remarkable wedding, too, for, for the first time on record, a Lord Chancellor has married during his tenure of office.

Lord Loreburn, the Lord High Chancellor of England, and Miss Violet Hicks-Beach, niece of Lord St. Aldwyn, were married on Tuesday, and naturally enough their wedding attracted great interest. It was the special wish of both Lord Loreburn and his bride that the wedding should be as quiet as possible, but the habitual attenders of weddings were not to be balked. Long before the time fixed for the ceremony a large crowd had gathered in Westminster and got as near the Houses of Parliament as the police would allow.

Very charming looked the little underground chapel as the bride and bridegroom entered. The altar was daintily decorated with white flowers, and the soft light coming through the painted windows on to the gilded vaulting of the roof and the frescoes behind the altar made the interior a veritable chapel of gold. The chapel was quite full, and small as were the number of tickets issued, it was plain that more could not have been safely distributed.

Miss Hicks-Beach was dressed in white, a simple white walking dress trimmed with white silk braid, and she wore a small white French toque trimmed with osprey. She was attended neither by bridesmaids nor pages, but carried a big bouquet of white flowers.

By the by, it is interesting to note that the chapel had to be specially licensed by the Bishop of London for the wedding. It owns no register, however, and the register of St. Margaret's, the little church nestling under the shadow of Westminster Abbey which has seen so many famous weddings, had to be borrowed for the occasion.

THE RETURN OF THE SASH.

The sash, the very word has an early Victorian flavour, has suddenly become quite the most important accessory of dress.

The sash of the hour, so far as material goes, closely resembles the shoulder scarves which have been and still are so fashionable. The new sashes are almost always, made of supple satin when they are to be worn with day dresses, but at night the sash of crepe de chine or even chiffon is the correct thing. The tea gown on the other hand demands the richly ornamented sash, and embroidered filet run with gold thread and tulle inset with fine lace are used in this case.

Though the sash is old the method of arranging it is new. The sash worn by the ultra-smart is known as the "Fatma." This is passed over the hips, drawn very tight and knotted in front, the ends being fringed and permitted to fall down over the skirt. The sash is worn even with the tailor-made gown, and when worn with a three-quarter length coat with rounded open fronts it looks very effective.

LADY WARWICK'S FURNITURE TO BE SOLD.

A few weeks ago the news was made public that Warwick House, the beautiful town house of the Countess of Warwick, had been sold to a wealthy American lady. At that time it was generally supposed the the contents would be removed either to Warwick Castle or Dunmow. Next week, however, the furniture and pictures and objects of art will be sold by auction and connoisseurs may secure interesting mementoes of the only Socialist Countess. Among the pictures are two water colours by Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford and some valuable miniatures including a very beautiful one by Cosway of Mrs. Fitzherbert, the fascinating lady whom George IV secretly married. Even the contents of the cellars are to fall under the hammer. There will be a great gathering of Society people as well as dealers at the sale, for many of the Countess's treasures have long been coveted by her friends.

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. ALLEN.

Culprits Still at Large.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The following account by an eye-witness of the attack upon Mr. Allen at Goalundo is published by the *Englishman*:

The Mail steamer from Naraingunge reached Goalundo at about 7 p. m. Mr. Allen alighted from the steamer and was going to the train walking side by side with Babu Nolini Rayarn Raha, the Deputy Magistrate of Mymensing. Mr. Allen was talking with Nolini Babu, and the rural Sub Registrar, named Babu Sital Chandra Mukherji, who has just been transferred from Dacca to Faridpur, was following them. When Mr. Allen and Nolini Babu reached the second lamp post in the station the report of a revolver was heard and Mr. Allen immediately cried Oh! Oh! Nolini Babu enquired what was the matter, but before he could reply Mr. Allen staggered. Nolini Babu caught him and escorted him to a first class compartment. As soon as the report of the shot was heard Babu Sital Chandra Mukherji, the Sub-Registrar, cried "pakora"—'pakoro"—and tried to follow the man who as Sital Babu asserted was only about forty feet behind the man who had two more companions with him. Finding that Sital Babu was running after them he fired once more at Sital Babu, but fortunately missed him. In the meantime the culprits ran away. Sital Babu said that they were all barefooted and wore "dhuties" and shawls. One of them had a grey shawl and another a black one Sital Babu further asserted that all the three men were Bengalis and young men. There was not a single policeman on the platform. The occurrence took place at 12 noon and the Sub-Inspector of Police named Aswini Kumar Datta only came to the spot at 7-40 p.m.

Mr. Allen was attended by some European gentlemen who were present in the station especially by Mr Hoding, the Chief Manager of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca.

As Dr. Mansfield, the Civil Surgeon of Rajbari, was out at Calcutta the only immediate medical help available was that of a Civil Hospital Assistant. A special engine was immediately despatched to bring the Civil Surgeon of Faridpur and the carriage in which Mr. Allen was lying was left at Goalundo.

The report that some arrests had been made in connection with the attack upon Mr. Allen is not confirmed and appears to be incorrect.

Mr. Allen is in a precarious condition and is being brought by special train to Sealdah whence he is to go straight to Miss Campbell's Nursing Home in London Street.

Mrs Allen has arri ed there from Bankipur.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 25.

Mr. Allen's condition is still (4 p.m.) very serious. The bullet has been successfully extracted.

The culprits concerned in the attack upon Mr. Allen are still at large. The bullet which was successfully extracted this morning proves to be a largish revolver bullet, perhaps a 7·450 Webley. It is to be examined by experts at once.

Mr. Allen's condition is serious but hopeful. The exact trace of the bullet cannot be yet ascertained nor whether any extraneous substances are left in the wound.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

Mr. Allen passed a good night last night and some improvement in his condition is reported this morning.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT LUDHIANA.

Many Fatal Casualties.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 26.

A serious collision between two slow Passenger Trains occurred near Ludhiana on Christmas morning, resulting in fatalities and injuries to several people; but up to now no details have reached here

BIRTHDAY DARBAR OF H. H. THE NAWAB SAHEB OF SACHIN

The first birthday of H. H. The Nawab of Sachin after his installation was observed with great rejoicings at Sachin on the 24th instant. At 7 a.m. in the early morning the booming of guns announced to the people the break of day. At 11-30 a Darbar was held at which the near and other relatives presented swords and the State Officers Nazars. His Highness appeared in oriental costume together with his brother Nawabzada Ahmed Khan and uncle Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, who also appeared in ajwadi costumes. Fifty men of the State Police with band and Colours were drawn up facing the Old Palace where the Darbars are generally held. They presented Arms as His Highness and party arrived at the doorsteps in a four-in-hand escorted by Sowars and the Band struck up the National Anthem

The Naib Dewan opened the Darbar by reading an address and the Dewan in an able speech offered an address natives to the Nawab Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Patel of—His Highness being an old pupil of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, is on a visit some length and offered his congratulations, spoke a few relatives and subjects of the Chief.

His Highness thanked them in a short and appropriate speech and said that the happiness of his people was evidence of the providence to see that the rejoicings he thanked Pleasure on the part of his State on his first birthday after his installation testify to the fact that his subjects appreciate his efforts. His Highness said that in course of time he hoped his State would be in the rank of the best governed States in this Presidency. On such an occasion, it reminded him the manner in which the British Government had brought up and trained him and that his best thanks and gratitude were due to them for the education and liberal training they had given him. He thanked his officials and subjects for the kind words they had spoken about him and for their congratulations.

His Highness and guests having been garlanded, attar, gulab, pan and flowers were distributed to the others and the Darbar was dissolved.

At 3-30 sports for the State Police and Schoolboys of the Sachin Schools took place on the Parade Maidan, at which an interesting programme was gone through. His Highness having distributed the prizes Mr. Cawashaw Nanavatty gave three cheers for His Highness.

Nawabzada Ahmed Khan called out for three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor and Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan gave three cheers for His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The following guests were present at the sports:—

The Hon'ble Syed Zain Saheb El Edroos, Major H. Bennet, I.M.S., Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan, Syed F. A. Edroos, Sahebzada Syed Ali El Edroos, Sahebzada Syed Jafier El Edroos, Sahebzada Mirza Aftab Baig, Sahebzadas of the Sachin State from Lajpore, the State Officials, Jagirdars, Inamdars, Zamindars, and others. There were in all 80 guests present and a large crowd of people numbering several hundreds from around the surrounding villages.

THE CONGRESS.

SURAT IN AN UPROAR.

Conflict of the Parties.

SITTING SUSPENDED.

The Twenty-third Indian Congress met at Surat yesterday under anything but auspicious circumstances. The Congress Pandal seems to have resembled a bear garden and contending factions will find it difficult to reconcile their "patriotism" with their attempts to prevent the Congress from proceeding to business. The following are the accounts received from our Special Correspondents:—

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 25.

Surat is very gay and full of enthusiasm. The roads and streets are filled with crowds and hotels, and bungalows and houses are all occupied and no place is available for visitors who have arrived without previous intimation. The ReceptionCommittee have done and are doing all that is possible for the comfort of the delegates, who are provided with good tents and accommodation under the command of Mr. Ratilal Majmudar, Barrister-at-Law. The large number of volunteers are doing valuable service. There is one distinct incident to be noticed this time. The Official Congress and the Informal Congress are the two divisions found here. The Moderates belong to the Official Congress, while the Extremists, who now style themselves Nationalists, hold their own meeting. On alighting at the Surat Station one finds volunteers of two different kinds of uniform—one set represents the Congress party, the other the Extremists. The delegate is asked if he is a Nationalist or Moderate. If a Moderate he is taken to the Congress Camp; if he is a Nationalist or Extremist he is taken to the Extremists' Camp.

The Extremists are holding their own meetings. They held one meeting yesterday and one to-day. Those only who paid a fee of one rupee and signed a declaration solemnly affirming that they held Extremists' views were allowed to participate in the deliberations. These meetings were attended by about five hundred delegates, who had a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. Tilak and Mr. Kharpade were received with shouts of *Bande Mataram*. Dr. M. M. Mehta, a Hindu resident of Surat, thanked the delegates for attending the meeting, adding that the resolutions which would be passed by them would guide their party as to what they should do at the Congress meeting. On the motion of Mr. Kharpade, seconded by Mr. Nagindas Sangvi and supported by Mr. K. Ramaswami, Mr. Arabinda Ghose, the Editor of *Bande Mataram*, took the chair.

Mr. Arabinda Ghose then addressed the meeting. He said that the Congress had made good progress during the last five years, and he hoped that nothing would be done to retard that progress. He was of opinion, however, that the time had now come when nationalism should be spread throughout the country. The proper way of doing it was through national education.

Mr. Tilak remarked that their objects were misrepresented. They did not wish to make a split in the Congress camp. They were not the enemies of the Congress but what they desired was that they should be at the helm. He admitted the majority of the moderates, but he hoped to secure the extremists' majority and that the moderates would dwindle into a minority.

The meeting then passed a resolution on the motion of Mr Tilak that the Congress Secretaries be informed that the Congress should be divided on whatever questions there was a difference and an amendment was proposed.

A suggestion was also made that the Congress Secretaries should be informed that the nationalists intended to move an amendment to the proposition of giving the chair to Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.

This suggestion was adopted.

Sardar Ajit Singhji sang a song on Swadeshism in Urdu.

The singing of "Bande Mataram" brought the proceedings to a close.

The nationalists held a second meeting to-day to ascertain if there was any addition made in the number of nationalist delegates. Mr. Tilak addressed the meeting, and as they were going to discuss the advisability of moving an amendment to the proposal for giving the chair to Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the visitors were asked to withdraw and only the delegates were allowed to remain. They were formed into a whole-house committee and it was resolved that the subjects regarding boycott, swadeshism, national education and self-government must be included in the omnibus resolution of the Congress.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS.

Lala Lajpatrai arrived from Ahmedabad this morning and was received at the Railway Station by a very large crowd of people. The people were most enthusiastic, and on the Lala taking his seat in the carriage the horses were unharnessed and the carriage was dragged to the Congress Camp by the crowd. The whole route—a distance of three miles—was lined by eager and excited people. Arches were erected with mottoes and proverbs superscribed on them. The extremists also had a share in the decoration, and some of the expressions at once revealed that the extremists' views were echoed.

Dr. Ghose, the President-Designate of the 23rd Indian National Congress, arrived at 5-30 p.m. to-day by the Tapti Valley Railway. Mr. Malvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, with over 200 delegates was present on the platform for his reception. He was received very warmly and cheered most lustily. The crowds in the street and on the roads were so dense that it took over two hours for his carriage, which was drawn by four bay Arabs, to reach the Congress Camp.

Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Nevinson also arrived by the same train and were very warmly received. They joined the procession of the carriages following the President's boat-phaeton and team.

The Congress meets to-morrow at 1 p.m.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

SURAT, DECEMBER 26.

The Congress sitting was held at 2-30 p.m. The delegates and visitors having no previous intimation the pandal was filled before noon Khare, an Extremist from Nasik, went to several blocks and preached that every delegate was in duty bound to insist upon Boycott, Swadeshism, Self-Government and National Education being included in the subjects to be brought before the Congress. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale assured the delegates that those subjects would be submitted to the Subjects Committee, but none could undertake to guarantee their being passed in the Congress. The Extremists wanted an assurance officially either from the local Secretaries or Chairman of the Reception Committee. They were assured, however, that the Agenda for the Subjects Committee would include those subjects. Lala Lajpatrai, Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Nevinson arrived at 2-30 and were received very warmly and lustily cheered. Five minutes later Dr. Rash Behari Ghose accompanied by Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and Mr. Malvi arrived and were most enthusiastically received. Their presence had a marvellous effect. The rowdyism which was noticed in the blocks occupied by the delegates representing the Extremist party soon subsided and the Chairman of the Reception Committee was allowed to proceed with his speech without interruption which they once threatened not to listen without the guarantee that the pet subjects of the Extremists were included in the Congress resolutions programme.

The proceedings opened with the ladies singing the "Bande Mataram" song. These ladies are in Surat now to attend the Ladies Conference to be held on Sunday under Lady Jehangir's presidency.

Mr. Malvi delivered a long speech welcoming the delegates and as Chairman of the Reception Committee begging to be excused for any shortcomings in the reception of the delegates owing to want of time.

There were seven thousand people in the pandal including 1,200 delegates. Never before in the annals of Surat was there such a monster meeting. The Reception Committees Chairman was heard quietly until he came to the sentence in his speech that the policy of moderation should be continued. The Bengal, Nagpore and Madras delegates became ready at this juncture. They were quieted down for sometime, but as soon as he called upon Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Shakarlal to propose Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to the chair the rowdism was resumed. These people became utterly unruly when Babu Surendranath Banerji stood up to address them. He seconded the proposal to give the chair to Dr. Ghose, but so great were the shouts and cries from those rowdy delegates and spectators who numbered about 500 that it was practically impossible for Mr. Banerji to speak. He insisted upon them to hear him but his request not being heeded he said that that was a most unworthy attempt to prevent men from speaking because they happened to differ from their opinions and views. It was an attempt that brought discredit on everybody that was present there. He hoped the rest of the delegates disassociated themselves from this behaviour. Every person had a privilege to offer criticism no matter he was a constitutionalist or otherwise. The majority of delegates asked Mr Banerji to go on but his voice was lost in the uproar and cries of "Sit down" and "Oh, oh," on one side and "Go on" from the other.

At 3-30 the matter came to such a stage that nothing could be done. The gentlemen by the side of the Chairman suggested the suspending of the meeting peovided a quiet audience was given to Babu Bannerji. The Congress was transformed into utter confusion. Excitement, anger and loss of temper prevailed, but the gentlemen on the platform, and members of the Reception Committee, mostly constitutionalists, kept very cool. Their admirable forbearance averted the reaching of a more grave position. The most discreet and reasonable course was suggested and was carried out with determination. The Extremists now cannot aver they did not mean to break down the Congress. The Chairman announced that until Mr. Bannerji was heard he would suspend the proceedings. Some people suggested Lala Lajpatrai should address and pacify the excited crowd. But the Chairman would not allow this and said that none but Mr. Bennerji must speak first and be heard quietly before any other person spoke.

Mr. Nevinson suggested that Dr. Ghose, who was given such a warm and cordial reception, must address and the crowd will give him a patient hearing.

But the Chairman was resolute. He was strongly supported by Sir Pherozshah and the Bombay delegates. Dr. Ghose and the Bengali and the Punjabi delegates, Mr. Gokhale and most of the general body. The proceedings were at last suspended for some minutes. A few delegates from Bengal, Madras and the Punjab, wanted a few minutes to persuade and prevail upon the unruly delegates to listen to Mr. Bannerji. The Chairman had no objection to allow the time if they went privately and did it. Under no circumstances would he allow anybody else to address the Congress until Mr. Bannerji was heard. Ten minutes passed and the Chairman called upon Mr. Bannerji to resume his remarks as he was informed that those people agreed to hear the greatest orator of Bengal. Mr. Bannerji tried to speak, but his powerful voice was once more lost amid the noise of the Extremists who repeated their rowdy attitude About 500 people got up from their seats and brandishing sticks and waving hands shouted themselves hoarse refusing to hear anything about Dr Ghose being proposed to the Ghair. The Chairman said he was sorry but he had to give effect to his determination. He suspended the proceedings of the Congress for the day. The Moderates resented and cried out "Shame, shame" and the delegates left the Pandal.

The Bengali delegates meet at Mr. Bose's to-night. They would not bear the insult to one of their best men.

The Congress meets to-morrow at what time it is not yet decided. Some suggest that the rowdy element most be kept out and not allowed to enter the pandal to-morrow. Others suggest that such measures were not desirable and the Chairman should again suspend the proceedings. If they repeat rowdism for three days the Chairman should do that. It is feared the worst has at last happened and the Congress will not be allowed to open its proceedings this year.

THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the draft resolutions to be submitted at the Congress Meetings if approved by the Subjects Committee, which meets to-night.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

(a) This Congress places on record its deep regret that both the Government of India and the Imperial Government in England permitted themselves during the year to be altogether misled by the cry of seditious unrest and seditious disorder raised in the Punjab and other Provinces by designing or panic-stricken persons who indulge in wild exaggerations and distortions of the character and extent of the prevailing feeling of discontent in those Provinces, and the Congress deplores that the Government resorted without proper inquiry to a policy of severe repression such as the deportation without trial of His Majesty's subjects, the arrest and prosecution of respectable and law-abiding persons on a charge of conspiracy against the Crown, the prohibition of public meetings in certain areas, the imposition of punitive police on whole towns and communities and so forth. In the opinion of this Congress those measures were utterly uncalled for and unjustifiable and they have done serious injury to the best interests of both the Government and the people.

(b) This Congress protests most emphatically against the Seditious Meetings Prevention Act enacted last November at Simla, which has evoked a feeling of intense irritation and resentment throughout the country and for which there is no justification in the existing circumstances of India.

DEPORTATIONS.

(a) This Congress places on record its severe condemnation of the sudden arrest and deportation in a time of peace and general tranquillity of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Ajitsing without trial and without giving them any opportunity to establish their innocence under an obsolete enactment intended for different times and for a different class of persons, and wholly incompatible with the established traditions of British rule.

(b) This Congress strongly urges that now that Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Ajitsing have been restored to liberty, the grounds on which the Government proceeded against them in May last should be published forthwith.

(c) In view of the fact that the Regulations put dangerously extensive powers into the hands of an irresponsible Executive and constitute a serious menace to the liberty of innocent persons, this Congress urges the immediate repeal of the Regulations.

ASIATIC REGISTRATION ACT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

This Congress places on record its deep indignation at the indignities to which the Asiatic Registration Law of the Transvaal subjects the Indian residents of that Colony and it expresses its keen disappointment that it is Majesty's Government did not disallow the enactment in spite of the express reservation of such powers in the constitution granted to the Transvaal. The Congress deeply sympathises with the Transvaal Indians in the unequal struggle which they bravely carry on to vindicate their self-respect and the honour of their country and it expresses its warm approval of the course they have taken as the only honourable one open to them in the circumstances This Congress earnestly presses upon the Government of India the urgent necessity of adopting effective measures of retaliation against South Africa in general and the Transvaal in particular.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

This Congress is of opinion that the system of Government obtaining in the self-governing British Colonies should also be extended to India and as a step leading to such self-government the Congress urges that the following reforms should be immediately carried out:—

(a) That all examinations held in England for any should be simultaneously held in India and England and that all higher appointments which are made in India should be by competitive examination only, with due re

giving them preference where possib mported commodities.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

(a) The Congress again records its emphatic protest against the partition of Bengal, and regrets that the present Government, while admitting that there were errors in the original plan, and that it was wholly decisively against the wishes of the majority of the people of Bengal, is disposed to look upon it as a settled fact in spite of the earnest and persistent protest of the people and their earnest disinclination to accept it as final.

(b) That this Congress, composed of representatives from all the provinces of the country, desires earnestly to impress upon the British Parliament and the present Liberal Government that it will be not only just but expedient to reverse or modify the partition in such a manner as to keep the entire Bengali-speaking community under one undivided administration and thus restore contentment to so important a province as Bengal.

(c) That having regard to the fact that the people of this country have little or no voice in its administration, and that their representatives to the Government do not receive due consideration, this Congress is of opinion that the boycott of foreign goods resorted to in Bengal by way of protest against the partition of that Province was and is legitimate.

EDUCATION.

(1) This Congress is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps—

(a) to make primary education free at once and gradually compulsory throughout the country;

(b) to assign larger sums of money to secondary and higher education (special encouragement being given where necessary to educate all backward classes); and

(c) to make adequate provision for imparting technical education in the different provinces, having regard to local requirements.

(2) In the opinion of this Congress the time has arrived for people all over the country to take up earnestly the question of national education for both boys and girls and to organize an independent system of education—literary, scientific and technical—suited to the requirements of the country.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

In view of the agreement arrived at this year with Russia and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of two years ago, this Congress is strongly of opinion that the military expenditure of the country should now be substantially reduced so as to set the funds to be devoted to the promotion of education in all its branches, to improve sanitation, and to the relief of the rayat's burdens, such as a further reduction of the salt tax, a reduction of the land revenue demand of the state and measures for dealing with agricultural indebtedness.

Death of a Delegate in Camp.

SURAT, DECEMBER 26.

Tricumdas Rajaram, a Delegate from Sind, died in the Congress camp this morning suddenly of heart failure. The Congress sitting has consequently been adjourned till 2-30.

The Secretary for the Nationalists Conference has declared his party has secured seven hundred supporters amongst the Delegates, while the Moderates number a little more.

A private Conference is being held in the Congress Camp of the leaders of both parties to decide the election of the President unanimously. If no arrangement will be arrived at the Nationalists intend proposing Ashwani Kumar Dutt of Barisal as President.

The Moderates fear the proceedings to-day will not reach that stage of enabling the President to deliver his inaugural address.

Mr. Naginchand Kapurchand, a leading pearl merchant of Surat and Bombay, died at Surat yesterday.

MR. MALVI'S SPEECH.

Mr. T. N. Malvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read the following address to the members:—

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I consider it an inestimable privilege to have this opportunity of offering to you from my fellow-citizens of Surat most sincere and cordial greetings of welcome to this city on the occasion of the 23rd Session of the Indian National Congress. My fellow citizens, let me assure you, consider this assemblage in their midst of Indian brothers coming from all parts of the country belonging to all religious and creeds to be the greatest honour to themselves and their old historic, but now fallen, city. They welcome you in words as well as by deeds from the bottom of their hearts. Such a gathering is an unparalleled event in the annals of this city, replete as it is with memories of its past. This year has been one of exceptional good fortune for Surat, inasmuch as it has been honoured by the sittings of the Provincial Conference as well as by those of this larger and more important body. This city was once so prosperous and rich and so famous and well known that it had almost become a synonym for the whole of our country in the countries of Europe in the 16th and the 17th centuries. Our city was at one time the Gate of Entrance for Europeans into India just as Bombay. the "Urbs Prime in India" now is, and the Surat of yore can justly be said to have been in early times the predecessor of the present capital of the Presidency in its manifold prosperity. Ours was the first city in India which foreign merchants and travellers of all nationalities visited during their tours through India. At least no merchant or traveller ever thought of returning to his home from India unless he had paid a visit to our city. All European Powers of importance in the times of the Great Moghul in India had considered it worth their while to have their factories in our city, and it is on land where the French Government had once their factory that we meet to-day. Our city was the first in India to have a factory of our Rulers in its midst and in the present fulness of the glory and the prosperity of the British Empire in India, the inhabitants of Surat cannot help recalling to their minds the fact of their city being the cradle of the British Empire in the East. And now, gentlemen, the citizens of Surat will remember in future the fact of the wise man from all parts of India having condescended to select our city as the most suitable place this year for their annual conclave to deliberate upon the ways and the means of securing a steady reform of the Government of the country, and continued usefulness for their national movement.

The tide of fortune, however, soon changed with Surat as it does with everything in Nature. When the great Mahratta warrior and founder of the Mahratta Empire, Shivaji Maharaj, was attempting to wrest the Indian Empire from the Moghuls and establish a Hindu Empire in India in its stead, this city happened to be under Moghul rule, and its very prosperity and fame became one of the chief causes of its ruin. Surat was the first to attract Shivaji's attention as a Moghul possession in western India worth having, and he invaded it on no less than three occasions. During the invasions we did not escape the usual pillage and damage at the hands of the invaders, but as the trade of the city continued to be prosperous owing to the favourable situation of its port, the pillage of its stored wealth could not affect the condition of the city and its inhabitants in any appreciable degree. A rival port was, however, coming into existence in the Konkan, and it was destined to play an important part in the downfall of Surat, to rise from the ashes of Surat as it were, to appropriate to itself all the glories and grandeur and to be its successor as the first city in Western India. It is well-known history that the Island of Bombay was presented to the English King Charles II by the Portuguese King as part of the dowry of his daughter Catherine who was married to the English King. The Island had a fine harbour, in fact owed its very name Bombay to the situation of its harbour. The East India Company had their eyes turned to the Island long before the acquisition thereof by the English King. They thought that, if they got Bombay, it would be the most convenient and central place of safety from which they could keep a careful watch over their possessions and trade on the Western Coast of India and in the interior. Soon after the English King got it, the East India Company began to negotiate for its transference to themselves from the Crown and within half a dozen years succeeded in securing a lease of the Island from the Crown. Gerald Aungier, who was then the Governor of Bombay and is regarded as the founder of Bombay, transferred the seat of Government from Surat to Bombay, and this event marks the second stage in the downward course of the fortunes of the city. With the transfer of the seat of the Company's Government most of the foreign trade of the city was also gradually transferred to the rising city. Reverses after reverses followed, the Empire of the Great Moghul was completely annihilated by the British, Surat itself was taken by the British and was thenceforward reduced to the position of a minor city under the Governor of Bombay. The manufacturer of silk, brocade and other embroidery work, as well as the art of wood-engraving, which where until then carried on by the artisans of Surat on a very large scale and had enjoyed a reputation all their own, had to give way before cheap European goods and gradually dwindled into obscurity. The last century has been the worst. It has been an almost unbroken record of fires and floods, famines and plague, and it has seen the complete ruin of the city which had commenced with its invasion by Shivaji. As our great Pees of Surat sings, these fires and floods have dismayed and destroyed the Golden Beauty of Surat. During the last 12 years Surat has also had its fair share of the dire calamities of famine and plague, which are impoverishing and devastating, as it may be said, almost the whole of India. Plague this city left us only about a month ago, and what might probably come out to be one of the worst famines on record is now staring us in the face.

The inhabitants of Surat, though now depleted of their past wealth and deprived of their historic fame and grandeur by misfortune, and passing as they have been, through times of trouble and anxiety, have still retained their pristine notions of hospitality. Surat has been for long anxious for the honour which is now somewhat tardily conferred on her. After the Session at Ahmedabad five years ago, she had made up her mind to secure the privilege as soon as possible, and the Congress was appealed to in Calcutta last year to hold its present Sessions here, but a more favoured candidate was then in the field, and Surat had to give way. Providence had, however, ruled otherwise, and our offer was repeated and accepted only a month ago.

The earnestness and sincerity of the people of Surat will best be judged by the preparations made by them in the exceedingly short time at their command. We have tried our best and strained every nerve to make the usual necessary preparation to receive and serve our countrymen. We are conscious of the shortcomings in our preparations, and for one thing want of time has prevented us from providing for the exhibition which has been a very instructive and useful accompaniment of the Congress Sessions for the last half a dozen years. I trust fully and hope however it will be seen that we have had very little time to cope with our work, and I dare say our Indian brothers will find sufficient compensation for our commissions in our manner and we earnestly appeal to our brothers to accept our hospitality with all its defects in the spirit in which it is offered.

Gentlemen, the Congress has now completed the 23rd year, and is already, so to say, in the full flush of youth. Taking a retrospective view of its past career, we find that it has done much to fulfil its missions and to realize the expectations formed by its founders of the good to result from it. Within a few short years after its birth, it exhibited within itself signs of vitality, stability and permanence which astonished and upset its most adverse and virulent critics As was expected, it was for several years a red rag to many Anglo-Indian bureaucrats. They attacked it in season and out of season, with reason and without reason. Their self-interest was seriously menaced by the movement, and they left no stone unturned to discredit it. All sorts of fanciful charges were levelled against it. It was urged that the British Government was perfect, and there was no need of the existence of such a body to suggest improvements in its policy. It was also stated that the Congress was only made up of a microscopic minority of Hindu lawyers in the country, and a sprinkling of some Parsis, wanting to come into prominence by hook or by crook, and to secure for themselves some of the loaves and fishes within the gift of the Government. It was accused not only of harbouring impracticable and chimerical views about Government but also of deliberately putting forward impossible demands. In some quarters, hints were also thrown out that the movement was seditious and subversive of the British Government. Hostile feelings towards the Congress were roused even among a section of the Indians themselves, and matters were carried so far that a counter-movement to support the bureaucracy was actually set on foot. Nothing daunted, however, the institution has gone on working and has survived all criticisms and attacks and has grown up and flourished, thanks to the foresight and the good sense of the patriotic helmsmen steering its ship through these storms! Their deliberations and resolutions bore on the very face of them, marks of sobriety and moderation, usefulness and practicability, necessity and importance, and last though not least complete unity and harmony among the men taking part therein. The counter-movement was found to be such a weakling that it could not live for any appreciable length of time and had to be carried to the grave in its infancy. The critics of the Congress, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, were then forced to retreat from the position they had taken up, and began reluctantly and slowly to admit its usefulness if not its importance and necessity. It was now admitted that the movement had not its origin in the ambition or avarice of briefless Hindu lawyers, but that Indians of all religions and creeds, professions and occupations, took part in its meetings and conducted their proceedings with unanimity, and that it was the Indian National Congress not merely in name, but in reality also. It also began gradually to dawn upon the members of the bureaucracy that there was some meaning after all in the annual complaints of these "agitators," that some of the defects alleged by them did exist in the administration carried on by the "infallible" British administrators, and that there was room for improvement therein on the lines suggested by the Congress wallas. The claims of the Congress to the sympathy and support of the Rulers of India have been steadily coming to be recognized more and more by the British public and even the British Parliament. Retired Civilians and Members of Parliament like Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Henry Cotton have thought it an honour to accept the President-ship of the Congress Sessions. Even those Members of Parliament who had not even so much as seen India before, like the late Mr. Bradlaugh, or like Mr. Keir Hardie and our present guest, Dr. Rutherford, have made no secret of their sympathies with the movement, and have openly advocated its cause. Some of them have even undertaken the trouble and the expense of a voyage to India simply for the purpose of attending the Congress. Thus Mr. Bradlaugh had come in 1889 for the special purpose of attending the Congress presided over by Sir William Wedderburn, and Dr. Rutherford now attends as a Delegate from our British Committee.

The Congress thus has not only succeeded in securing a recognition of its character, but, besides, several of its demands have had to be conceded, and its resolutions acted upon, by our Rulers. One of the most prominent changes introduced by our Rulers in the system of administration of the Government in this country in consequence of our annual meetings and annual resolutions was the expansion of the Legislative Councils in 1892. It is well known how in the past the non-official members of the Legislative Councils were at times mere nonentities nominated by Government and what part favouritism played in such nominations Some of the nominated members knew very little of the language in which the proceedings were conducted and in voting invariably sided with the official members. Instead of this, we have now some members elected by the people, who are in every way qualified and competent to represent their constituents as regards their aims and desires and their difficulties and grievances, who are fully capable of forming independent judgments of their own as to what is best in the interests of the country, and who are perfectly unfettered in giving their votes. A scheme to further enlarge the Councils and to constitute advisory Councils is at present on the anvil, but it is not for me to enter at present into a detailed consideration of this subject. The scheme forms one of the items of deliberation this Session and will be fully discussed by abler gentlemen later on. Suffice it to say that the Government have deemed it advisable to recognize the necessity of further improving the Councils, though the proposals drafted are, as they stand, of a most disappointing character. Another important reform urged by the Congress year after year is the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, and it has recently been announced that the Secretary of State has resolved to try in some parts of the country an experimental measure of that reform.

An important concession has been made in regard to the Council of the Secretary of State for India. The right of Indians to seats in the Council has been recognised, and two Indians have already been appointed as members. The advocacy of the Congress for an advance in the direction of Local Self-Government has resulted in that subject being entrusted to the Royal Commission on Decentralization for inquiry. The Madras and Bengal Governments have thought it worth their while to inaugurate a system of consulting non-official members before framing their budgets, and I trust other local Governments as also the Government of India will imitate their example. We have also succeeded in getting the incidence of taxation lightened in some cases, e.g., the reduction of the salt tax to less than half of what it formerly was and the raising of the limit of taxable incomes under the Income Tax Act from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.

These results are not to be altogether despised. But what is of more importance is that the Congress has now attained to a position of considerable influence and weight with the Government, both here and in the United Kingdom. Only the other day, the London "Times," the most Conservative and Imperialistic journal in the British Isles, thought it necessary to admit this fact, though somewhat unwillingly, and referred to the Congress in terms which, having regard to its general attitude towards Indians, must be regarded as appreciative.

The Congress has not only to maintain the present position and prestige it has acquired, but, as time goes on, to acquire fresh weight and influence. A great many more and important things have yet to be done for India in order to secure to her the full benefit of the privileges promised to her people by her late lamented Majesty Queen Victoria, in her memorable Proclamation of 1858. In achieving this end, the weight and influence of this body will be of very great use and help to the Indians. It must not be forgotten that this weight and influence has been acquired in the past by the exercise of moderation, firmness, and unity in the expression of its aims and desires, and the conduct of its deliberations. It is, therefore, incumbent on all true patriots of India, to maintain and strengthen the Congress and its reputation and position by persevering in the same policy of moderation, firmness and unity which have stood us in good stead and proved so beneficial. Any departure from this track may involve us in difficulties of which few can have any real idea. Those who have been forced to abandon their hostile attitude towards the Congress are on the alert, and will, on the least sign of any departure from the old policy of the Congress, resume their former attempts to strangle it, and if the mischief is once done, it will be very difficult, perhaps impossible also, to repair it afterwards. Differences of opinion there will exist, as they must, but, in the interests of national unity, it is necessary to keep them from going beyond a certain limit.

Since the Congress met last year, we have passed through very troublous times indeed. Eminent Indians have been seriously suspected of and charged with high-test offence against the State, viz, exciting sedition, rioting and the like, in most cases without justification. Somehow the idea became prevalent among the ruling class that the present year being the 50th year of the Indian Mutiny, Indians were preparing for a similar revolt, and a sort of panic seized them. To check this imaginary revolt all sorts of repressive and reactionary measures were taken. Old obsolete enactments of the existence whereof even no one ever dreamed were brought into requisition for the purpose of punishing people for undefined offences assumed to have been committed without giving any notice to the victims of the charges laid at their door or giving them an opportunity of meeting these charges The people in certain localities were assumed to harbour treasonable intentions and meetings were prohibited in those districts, at first for a time, and we have now a very dangerous statute in the shape of the Seditious Meetings Act, capable of general application throughout the country by a notification "Government Gazette" thrust upon us.

No one deplores these incidents of the past 12 months more than ourselves, and we should not be doing our duty to our countrymen if, assembled as we are in our representative National Congress, we omitted to take notice of these deplorable events, and you will no doubt consider how best we are to give expression to our feelings and opinions in this matter. Any reactionary policy on the part of the Government is bound to cause irritation, which can be allayed by a resort to conciliation, and we ought to tell the Government so. Our countrymen on their side also owe a duty in this respect to themselves and to the Government. It is their duty to keep their heads perfectly cool and steady in such times, and to take all reasonable care that their representations and comments in expressing their disapproval of questionable measures do not give ground for any suspicion of a seditious movement lurking behind.

A great calamity is just now staring us in the face. Providence seems somehow to be against us, and the failure of the September rains and the complete holding off of the monsoons since the middle of August threaten us with a failure of the Kharif as well as the Ravi crops this year almost throughout India. The country has been unfortunately, for about 10 years last, suffering from famines and draughts almost every third year. Past famines have already prostrated the poorer sections of the people and specially the poor agriculturists and how they will face this famine is a very difficult problem. The land tax, especially in the Bombay Presidency, presses very heavily on the poor. The Government must be appealed to for the adoption of a liberal policy, the opening of relief works, making of advances to poor agriculturists, and the refunds and remissions of revenue. The people are totally unable to provide against the impending famine, and unless a liberal and sympathetic policy is extended to them the end of the year will see a heavy mortality and devastation of large arable lands. We have had however during all our troubles of the year one great consolation for which we cannot be too thankful to Providence. Our grand old man the master of Indian Politicians Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji has recovered from his somewhat alarming illness and I trust that an earnest and fervent prayer from everyone present to us will go up that the Great Disposer may spare him to us for a long time to assist and bless us in our work. Even in the present old age the old man is actively striving for our country and it is no exaggeration to say that it will be impossible to find an equal of him.

We have seen how we have succeeded in eliciting a favourable consideration of a great many of our representations in the past, by making them firmly and unanimously and in a spirit of complete loyalty and absolute moderation. It would be simply presumptuous on my part to say anything about the future policy of the Congress, but in my humble opinion, if the same policy is pursued we should meet with a similar success in the future, and that a departure from such lines would be exceedingly disastrous. Loyalty, moderation, firmness and unity in all our deliberations, resolutions and representations should be our mottoes and we cannot keep them too much in sight.

I again tender to you a warm and hearty welcome on behalf of the Reception Committee and the inhabitants of Surat and request you to proceed with the business of the Session. The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the eminent Lawyer of Calcutta and member of the Council of the Governor-General, who is so well known all over the country, has been designated President of the Session by the Reception Committee in pursuance of the Resolutions passed at the last Sessions, and he has kindly accepted the post. His election will have to be formally proposed and seconded before he takes the Chair, and I request Mr. to put the formal proposition before the meeting.

THE UNREAD PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the speech which Dr. Rash Behari Ghose was unable to deliver yesterday. In view of the doubt as to what may happen we give the speech as it was to have been delivered. No doubt, it will, if at all, be heard in a considerably modified form after yesterday's scenes.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Brother Delegates, Ladies and gentlemen:

My first duty is to tender you my thanks for the signal honour you have done me in asking me to take the chair. Believe me, I am more than grateful for the distinction you have conferred on me, unsought and unsolicited—a proud distinction, the proudest in your power to confer, but a distinction which carries with it a very heavy responsibility. For the position which I am occupying so unworthily is full of anxiety and was never more so than at the present juncture when heavy clouds have floated into the political sky. And in standing before you to-day I feel as if as I was summoned to drive the chariot of the Sun; and if I am spared the fate of Phaeton, I shall owe my good fortune only to your forbearance and indulgent kindness on which, I am confident, I can safely rely. I can rely too with confidence on your willing co-operation; for are we not all animated by one common purpose and do we not know that co-operation is the very life of concerted action which can never thrive in an atmosphere of continuous strife and difference?

Every one must admit that we are passing through a sad and eventful period,—a period of stress and storm; and if ever there was a time when we ought to close up our ranks and present a firm, serried and united front, that time is this; for the storm is of such extraordinary gravity, that is full of difficulty and full of peril and unless we are imbued with a strong sense of discipline and of responsibility, the vessel of the Congress may be steered direct upon the rocks. It would be idle to deny, and I do not deny, that domestic dissensions have raised angry storms which are now sweeping across some parts of the country. But there is no real occasion for pessimism or despair; though the incidents which recently occurred at Nagpur might well fill some minds with misgivings. There is, however, every reason to think that these disturbance were mainly the work of some misguided youngmen who had been carried off their feet by the wild talk of irresponsible persons. Of one thing, however, I am certain those who have compelled us to change our place of meeting have no right to be proud of their achievement.

And here on behalf of the assembled delegates I must gratefully acknowledge the readiness and alacrity with which the people of Surat invited us to hold our sittings in their historic city. In offering their hospitality to the Congress they have only acted in accordance with their traditional generosity; for they are citizens of no mean city Surat, as history tells us, was the queen of Western India, a busy and famous mart before the Lake-village of Lyndyn was staked out and long long before Venice rose from the sea. But perhaps her greatest distinction, it is certainly her best title to our gratitude, is that Surat was the first resting place on Indian soil, where dissent was never suppressed by the sword the gibbet or the stake, of the Parsee pilgrim fathers who cheerfully left home and kindred for the sake of conscience and whose descendants have inherited the virtues with the blood of their ancestors and repaid their debt a thousand-fold to India; for I make bold to say that there is no community whose love for the country is greater than that to which so many of our leaders belong, and which has given to us our 'Grand Old Man.'

I am glad to see in this assembly almost all our prominent leaders—men whose names are as household words and who have already taken an abiding place in the minds of the people. But I miss some well-known faces. Kali Churn Banerjee is no longer amongst us. A pious Christian, an accomplished scholar, an eloquent speaker and an ardent patriot, he was an ideal leader respected by every community in the country, A most strenuous and earnest worker, his whole heart was in the Congress and his love for it was strong even in death. For who does not remember how he left a sick-bed to attend our last meeting in Calcutta? Who does not remember how though overcome by the heat and warned by the doctors he refused to leave [illegible] to fall into a swoon charge any English official with such motives. But the fact remains that for the first time in Bengal racial and religious hatreds have been surging in the New Province among communities who formerly lived on the most friendly terms. Lord Curzon, I find, protests against the notion that he meant to play off the Mahomedans against the Hindus and we are bound to accept his Lordship's denial; but there is a well known maxim in law that every man must be presumed to foresee the consequences of his own acts; though in the case of His Lordship with his well-known foible, we are not driven to rely upon this old legal saw.

The officials still fondly believe or, pretend to believe that the Mahomedans were goaded to madness by the boycott movement of the Hindus; and that this was the real cause of the general lawlessness of the lower classes among the Mahomedans which burst into flame in East Bengal only a few months ago. It is, however, singular that this lawlessness did not reveal itself when the movement was at its height. Again if the official view is correct we have a remarkable instance of the innate perversity of the oriental mind; for the boycott benefited the Mahomedans and not the Hindus by reviving the weaving industry on which they had lived for generations. It is, however, unnecessary to dis uss this question at length because it has now been placed beyond all controversy by the solemn judgments pronounced not by Hindu but by English and Mahomedan Magistrates.

At Jamalpur where the disturbances began in the Mymensing District, the first information lodged at the police station contained no reference whatever to boycott or picketting. Mr. Bentson Hall, the trying Magistrate at Dewanguni observed that boycott was not the cause of the disturbances. Another special Magistrate at Dewanguni himself a Mahomedan gentleman of culture, remarked "there was not the least provocation for rioting, the common object of the rioters was evidently to molest the Hindus." In another case the same Magistrate observed "The evidence adduced on the side of the prosecution shows that on the date of the riot the accused had read over a notice to a crowd of Musalmans and had told them that the Government and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca had passed orders to the effect that no body would be punished for plundering and oppressing the Hindus. So after the Kalis' image was broken by the Musalmans, the shops of the Hindu traders were also plundered. Again, Mr. Barnville, the Subdivisional officer of Jamalpur in his report on the Melanda, hat riot said "some Musalmans proclaimed by beat of drum that the Government had permitted them to loot the Hindus." And in the Hargilchar abduction case the same magistrate remarked that the outrages were due to the announcement that the Government had permitted the Mahomedans to marry Hindu widows in nikka form.

The true explanation of the savage outbreak is to be found in the red pamphlet which was circulated so widely among the Mahomedans in East Bengal, and in which there is not a word about boycott or Hindu volunteers. "Ye Musulmans, said the red pamphlet, arise, awake, do not read in the same schools with Hindus. Do not buy any thing from a Hindu shop. Do not touch any article manufactured by the Hindu not give any employment to a Hindu. Do not hands. Do accept any degrading office under a Hindu. You are ignorant, but if you acquire knowledge you can at once send all Hindus to Jehannum (Hell) You form the majority of the population of this province among the cultivators also you form the majority. It is agriculture that is the source of wealth. The Hindu has no wealth of his own and and has made himself rich only despoiling you of your wealth. If you become sufficiently enlightened then the Hindus will starve and soon become Mahomedans."

The man who preached this "Zehad" was only bound down to keep the peace for one year. You are probably surprised at such leniency. We in Bengal were not, or were only surprised to hear that the man had been bound down at all.

At the present moment there is undoubtedly a lull in East Bengal; but who knows that the province may not be swept again by another violent storm of wild frenzy; and truth ferocity? For the devil of religious jealousy and hatred may be easily evoked; it cannot be as easily dismissed.

The partition of Bengal is at the root of all these disorders and the discontent created by it has spread to other parts of the country. The result is a general unrest and in the opinion of the Government the situation is becoming serious. But is not the solution of the problem within easy reach? You cannot govern India without the sympathy and confidence of the people. That sympathy and that confidence have been imperilled by Lord Curzon's autocratic measure and the only way to win back our sympathy and confidence is its reversal and not the seditious Meetings Act which was passed on the 1st of November last. Of that act, I find it difficult, to speak with patience. But as my honorable friend Mr Gokhale said in the council chamber even more dangerous than the act itself is the policy that lies behind it—a policy which is unwise in the highest degree and which is bound to fail in India as it has failed everywhere else. It will burn into the minds of the people harsh memories which even time may be powerless to efface, and will, there is every reason to fear enhance the very evil which it is intended to control.

We hope however that this new weapon with which the Executive have been armed will be very sparingly used. For the Prime Minister said only a few days ago that he was in favour of the free toleration of all agitation that is not directly and openly subversive of order. And I have no doubt that those principles of toleration will be loyally carried out by the Indian Government, when they recover from the panic which has seized them. All agitation is not subversive of order. Every agitator is not a rebel though he is labelled as such a section of the Anglo-Indian Press. speech may be objectionable in expression and temper but it ought not to be repressed merely because it might indirectly be subversive of order.

By a strange irony of fate, it was left to a sympathetic Viceroy and a liberal Secretary of State to adopt a policy of repression which Lord Curzon never ceased to remind us he had no occasion to call in aid. But the responsibility for this new policy primarily rests upon his Lordship, not upon Mr. Morley or Lord Minto who did not come into a 'haven of peace.' Heavy storm had broken out before the retirement of Lord Curzon who left undone everthing which he ought to have done and did everything which he ought not to have done. People for the first time began to distrust the good-faith of their rulers; for his Lordship made no secret of his conviction that England's true mission was to govern India but not through the people or with their assistance. The commercial exploitation of the country and its administration by Englishmen were his ideal of imperialism. Indians were to be excluded from all offices of trust and responsibility and were to be denied even all opportunities of qualifying themselves for such offices, which were to be reserved exclusively for the ruling race. And in every department of the public service a large number of highly paid offices were created by him to be filled by his own countrymen.

We have, Gentlemen, a long and heavy indictment to bring against Lord Curzon. We charge him with having arrested the progress of education. We charge him with having set back the dial of Local Self-Government. We charge him with having deliberately sacrificed the interests of the Indian people in order to conciliate English exploiters and administrators. And lastly we charge him with having set Bengal in a blaze. It is Lord Curzon and Lord Curzon alone who is responsible for the rise of the new party; for he drove the people to despair and to madness. It is true Lord Curzon has retired and yet the new party is growing in numbers. But we maintain that Lord Curzon is responsible for this growth and if it also growing in bitterness, Lord Curzon and Lord Curzon alone is responsible for it. Mr. Morley speaks of his duty to arrest the hand which would set the prairie on fire. Surely did he not then, though in opposition, seek to arrest Lord Curzon's hand? He could not have rendered a greater service both to England and to India for no Englishman has done more to undermine our loyalty than the Viceroy who sought to humiliate not only His Majesty's Indian subjects but also the great ruling chiefs. It is quite possible we have failed to appreciate His Lordships good intentions but the herald who recalled only the other day the virtues of Lord Clive may console himself with the reflection that justice may yet be done to him in the avenging pages of history,—in the Greek Kalends.

If the Punjab is quiet, it is only because the grievances of the people have been redressed. If Bengal is still in a disturbed condition, it is only because the partition of Bengal is a festering sore which will not be healed. Let the Bengali speaking people be placed under a governor with a executive council and you will see the winter of our discontent made glorious summer. Force is no remedy and the best security for the peace of the country is the conviction that all real grievances will be redressed, not deportations or coercion Acts. And I have no hesitation in saying that timely concessions alone can arrest the progress of the discontent which though at present is a cloud no bigger than a man's hand may in time overshadow the whole land.

And this reminds me that Mr. Morley made a fatal mistake, fatal to his reputation as a liberal and a statesman, when he refused to undo the partition of Bengal and sought shelter behind a settled fact. It he had only shown more courage Bengal would not have been convulsed and there would have been no excuse for the reactionary policy which has done so much to tarnish his fair fame as a liberal statesman. And yet though unwilling to disturb the partition of Bengal in his first budget speech Mr. Morley spoke sympathetically of the new spirit which is abroad in India. The Indian system of Government could not, he admitted, move in the old narrow groove but called for improvement. Speaking of the Indian Congress, he said that there was no reason to be frightened at its demands, as it did not insist on any violent or startling new departures. Dissatisfaction with the administration, said great disciple of Mill, is not disaffection. It is true he did not think that India should have universal suffrage or be placed on the same footing as the self-governing Colonies but he insisted upon the spirit, the temper, the principles and the maxims of English institutions being applied to the Government of India. Mr. Morley also said that a definite and deliberate move ought to be made with a view of giving competent and able Indians the same access to the higher posts in the administration that are given to their British fellow subjects and pointed out that the proclamation of queen Victoria should be construed in a liberal and and generous sense, and not refined away with the ingenuity of a quibbling attorney's clerk. We should be untrue, said the friend and biographer of Gladstone "to all the traditions of this Parliament and to those who from time to time and from generation to generation have been the leaders of the liberal Party, if we were to show ourselves afraid of facing and recognising the new spirit with candour and consideration." We know how these professions have ended. They have ended in deportations, ordinances, public prosecutions, punitive police, military constabulary and Public Meeting Acts.

On the last Budget debate, this great liberal minister boldly said that he had no apology whatever to offer for the deportations in the Punjab and he recommended a policy of firmness which in India means repression. Now we are quite willing to believe in Mr. Morley's kindness, sympathy and love of justice, though it may cost us a painful mental effort; but when he says his anchor still holds, we are bound to remind him that his vessel has veered round with the tide. He will not probably admit that he has changed his ground, but he has certainly changed his front.

It is not, however, at all difficult to account for this and change in Mr. Morley's attitude. He is seen evidently misled by his responsible advisers whose knowledge of the condition of the country is derived from secret Police reports, and who told him of wide spread sedition and the imminence not of a mere mutiny but of a revolt against the English rule with all its attendant horrors,—a rising of the women and children against the men. A large section of the two races by stirring up the memory of the dark days of the Indian mutiny stained with so many crimes and so much carnage; and the London *Times* true to its traditions recounted the old story with embellishments in order to embitter rulers against us. What wonder English press also sought to create enmity between then if that apostle of freedom to whom reasons of state are only the tyrant's plea has been compelled to yield to the pressure put upon him by responsible advisers and by the press. I will not say with the tory press in England that Mr. Morley had been translated. But we are painfully reminded of Ariel in the hateful bondage of Sycorax. The truth is politics even in our day, is like pitch. You cannot touch it without being defiled and the Secretary of State might have profited by the warning of Comte that a philosopher who holds up from his closet lofty ideals of conduct should not take an active part in the practical administration of a country like India where a liberal statesman must frequently stoop to arts which may be reconciled to the official conscience but not to the conscience of the plain man.

Mr. Morley, I repeat, has fallen under the spell of the bureaucracy. We are quite willing to believe he mean well Indeed, the India office like the floor of the House of Commons is paved with good intentions. But under the present system of administration, it is impossible for any single man to do any real service to us. The Secretary of State has to take his facts from the Indian officials and the only public opinion of which he knows any thing is not the public opinion in India but the public opinion in England nourished upon the lies told by unscrupulous correspondents which are faithfully reproduced in the English press.

The growth of a new party in India has also served as a very useful excuse for delaying all reforms. I am however, bound to say that this party is not, at the present moment, at all dangerous. Every sensible man disapproves of its methods; if the Government can only rally the moderates to their side by gradually preparing the country to take its position as a self-governing State or a federation of States united together under the supreme authority of England, they will extinguish the new party completely and the ominous shadow which has projected itself over the future fortunes of the country will disappear. The bureaucracy, however, is unable to distinguish or refuses to distinguish between those who earnestly seek for reform and the irresponsible agitators who would have nothing to do with the Government. They are all tarred with the same brush. Those who demand a larger share in the administration of their country as essential to the welfare and the stability of the British Government are confounded with the pestilent demagogue who would drive the hated foreigner into the sea. Those who counsel their countrymen to have patience, confident that their rulers would in time give them all they can reasonably want, if they confine their agitation to constitutional methods are confounded with those who assert that nothing good can come out of England and that passive resistance if persisted in would compel the English to retire from the country. But is it not a serious blunder which in politics we all know is worse than a crime to denounce the whole of the educated classes as disloyal? Such denunciations have sometimes a fatal tendency to realise themselves.

Mr. Morley recently spoke of the enemies of England but who are these enemies? Not certainly the educated classes who represent the better mind of India. The real enemies of England are those Englishmen who lose no opportunity of showing their hatred and contempt for the people of this country. Flushed with the insolence of a ruling caste they treat them as an inferior race with whom friendly or sympathetic relations are impossible. The danger of such an attitude was clearly discerned by Lord Salisbury on whom he was Secretary of State for India addressed this memorable warning to the Coopers Hill College students more than thirty years ago. "No system of Government," he said, "can be permanently safe where there is a feeling of inferiority or of mortification affecting the relations between the governing and the governed. There is nothing I would more earnestly wish to impress upon all who leave this country for the purpose of governing India than that if they choose to be so, they are the only enemies England has to fear. They are the persons who can, if they will deal a blow of the deadliest character at the future rule of England." Since this warning was given the relations between the two classes have grown worse and have given rise to racial hatred which is sure to cause serious trouble; for as Mr. Morley said only the other day bad and over-bearing manners in India are a political crime.

The real enemies of England are those who talk of the lofty duty of England towards India but believe or pretend to believe that this can only be discharged by a foreign bureaucracy and that in the interest of the people themselves they ought not to have any real share in the administration of the country For as Mr. Morley's most tender lofty-souled Government certainly sober of all moralists says "the usual excuse of those who do evil to other people is that their object is to do them good."

The real enemies of England are those who try to stir racial hatred in the press by the most unblushing lies whenever reform is in the air. I am afraid to trust myself to speak of the conduct of these men who are a standing menance to British rule, and will only say that we deeply regret that at this critical period the Government of India should have selected a correspondent of the "Daily Mail" to supply them with Indian news at an extravagant salary. Who does not know the achievements of that paper in all parts of the world in Africa, in China and in India? Who does not remember the story of the 'coronation' of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, of the reign of terror established in Eastern Bengal by the 'National Volunteers,' the 'Barisal stage' the incipient mutiny and last though not least the treasonable incitements of Mr. Keir Hardie? This is certainly not the way to restore the confidence of the people who are overcome by a sense of utter helplessness and despair.

Mr. Morley said in his last speech that he could not discover what we want our rulers to do which they are not slowly and gradually taking steps to accomplish and seemed to think that we were crying for the Moon. But the National Congress does not surely cry for the Moon when it asks for the reduction of the military expenditure. The National Congress does not surely cry for the Moon when it protests against degrading colonial ordinances and demands for the Indian the ordinary rights of British citizenship in the Colonies. The National Congress does not surely cry for the Moon when it seeks the separation of Judicial from Executive functions or protests against the Partition of Bengal. The National Congress does not surely cry for the Moon when it insists upon the extension of primary education or the limitation of the revenue on lands which belong to the State. The National Congress does not surely cry for the Moon when it insists upon a truly effective representation of the people in the Legislative Councils or upon their representation in the Executive Councils of the Viceroy and of the Governors of Madras and of Bombay.

We do not ask and the immediate recall of Lord Kitchener or the disbandment of the Indian Army. We do not demand universal suffrage And yet these were some of the red herrings Mr. Morley dragged across the path of English public opinion in his Abroath Speech. What we do demand is that our rulers should introduce reforms as steps towards giving us that self-government which is now the aspiration of a people educated for three generations in the political ideas of the West. Mr. Morley admits that the English are here not for their own interest but for the interest of the millions committed to their charge. Now, though this assertion has an unctious theological flower about it, and must be taken with a few grains of Kurcutch salt; I take it no Englishman will deny that the supremacy of the English is not to last for ever and that their real object is to teach India to rule herself. I am confident that every true Englishman who has an inborn sense of freedom and justice has faith in self-government. And I can affirm with equal confidence that, however, beneficient a foreign rule may be, no people in which all manhood has not been killed out will ever willingly submit for ever to the yoke though it may be wreathed with flowers. This is a natural sentiment which must commend itself to every true hearted Englishman. The brightest jewel in the British crown must not be regarded merely as a market for British goods or a field for the safe investment of British capital or as opening a dignified career to our "boys." Now can any one honestly say that England has done all that she might have done to wards accomplishing her mission? What, I ask our rulers, have you done during the one and half centuries of your stewardship? Given increased material prosperity? Granted; though the people with oriental perversity still continue to die of famine. Given us high education? Granted; though here again in ways peculiar to the East where the law of cause and effect does not hold good that education has according to you led not to cont

out. It is no doubt a great step forwards but its usefulness will entirely depend on the careful selection of the members. But the selections which have been made, have not commanded general approval. Such approval can only be secured by giving the people a voice in the selection. We must, therefore, ask that whenever an Indian has to be appointed all elected members of the several Legislative Councils should be invited to submit three names to Secretary of State who should then select oneout of the three.

I will now pass on to the present position of National Congress. Gentlemen, it has been said that there is a hopeless division in our ranks and that we have now come to the parting of ways. It has been said that we are divided into two parties—those who place their faith in constitutional methods and those who have lost all faith in them and that it is impossible for the two parties any longer to act together. Now in a vast organisation like the Indian Congress, which embraces every section of the community, differences of opinion must be inevitable; though they cannot be allowed to reach a point which would paralyze our action. Quarrels when they stop short of this only provenot the weakness but the strength of our combination. They show the vigour of life and not the langur of decay. One thing, however, we must not forget. We must not forget that the National Congress is definitely committed only to constitutional methods of agitation to which it is fast moored and if the new party does not approve of such methods and cannot work harmoniously with the old, every body must admit it has no place within the pale of the Congress, Secession therefore is the only course open to it, But I most fervently hope and trust that nothing of the kind will happen, for are we not all soldiers fighting in the same cause and under the same flag marching together to the golden trumpet notes sounded by Dadabhai Naoroji last year for the great battle of Swaraj? Are we not all inspired with the same ideas, the same thoughts, the same desires and the same aspirations? The Congress exists to draw us together and not to divide us. It stands pledged as ever to the larger employment of the people of this country in the public services so as to gradually dispense with the present expensive administration. It stands pledged as ever to our larger representation in the Legislative Councils. It stands pledged as ever to the reduction of the enormous military expenditure and to a more equal division of the burden between England and India. It stands pledged as ever to the limitation of the land revenue. It stands pledged as ever to the separation of Executive and Judicial functions. It stands pledged as ever to the Swadeshi movement. It stands pledged as ever to the Swadeshi movement in Bengal inaugerated by way of protest against the partition of the Province is a legitimate movement. It stands pledged as ever to the reunion of the people of Bengal under one administration. And lastly it stands pledged as ever to win gradually for the country by the constitutional means that autonomy which England has so wisely granted to her colonies.

We all recognise the supreme need of unity and of patriotic sacrifice. We are all agreed that nations are made by themselves. We are all agreed on the necessity of education on national line and the general elevation of the masses so essential to the attainment of a higher political life. We are all agreed on the necessity of industrial development. For even deeper than political reform, before mere forms of Government lies the great question of the industrial regeration of the country. Let us stand by the Swadeshi movement which is founded not on hatred but on love; love of our own country not hatred of the foreigner. Our creed is short and consists in the development of India for ourselves; but Swadeshi within the limits of the law. It is a patriotic sentiment which involves no disloyalty. We are determined not to use foreign goods so far as practicable and no amount of repression will deter us from carrying out our resolution. We can not protect our industries by tariff legislation, but we can show our love for the country by our sympathy for the masses who are now steeped in unspeakable poverty. The Anglo-Indian community however have taken fright at this movement and the Government to have been infected by it. They draw a sharp distinction between Swadeshi and boycott; but unless boycott is accompanied by violence is there any real difference between the two?

I confess I see no reason why we should not still be able to work in harmony. A house divided against itself cannot stand and we must be on our guard against the deadly peril of disunion. The men may not always be to the swift nor the battle to the strong but depend upon it without patient discipline and self control without courage and determination, without a sense of loyalty, of order and of duty, our enterprize is bound to fail. The citadel of bureaucrecy is much stronger than the walls of Jericho. Brother delegates, the night is dark and tempestuous. Let us hold together and wait in patience for the dawn, not resting till the bright morning comes, fearless in our faith and strong in our hopes. But this I am painfully compelled to say that unless wiser counsels prevail, there is bound to be a cleavage when we must part company and the Congress left free to follow the path of constitutional agitation marked out by its founders, the only path which promises a successful issue.

The new party seems to have persuaded itself that it is hopeless to expect any concessi ns from our rulers and that pilitical agitation on the lines of the National Congress are a delusion and a snare. The true bureaucrat, it says, does not appreciate moderation and always treats the constitutional reformer with secret contempt. Like the Sinfin party in Ireland, it has lost all faith in constitutional movements but it must be said to its credit that it has also no faith in physical force; nor does it advise the people not to pay taxes with the object of embarrassing the Government I am of course speaking of the leaders. All its hopes are centred in passive resistance of a most comprehensive kind, derived, I presume, from the modern history of Hungary, the pacific boycott of all things English. If I understand its programme aright, we must refuse to serve Government in any capacity either as paid servants or as taembers of Legislative Councils, Local Boards or Municipalities. British Courts of Justice too should be placed under a ban and courts of arbirration substituted for them:—a proposal by the way which shows that the agitation is not the work of hungry lawyers. All schools and colleges maintained by the Government should also be boycotted. In a word we must get rid of our habit of learning on the Government and create in its place a habit of thinking and acting as if the Government were not. All this, however, is to be effected not by physical force but by social pressure; for there has yet arison no party to counsel violence or any other breach of the law.

Now it seems to me to put it mildly that this is a counsel of despair which may appeal to 'the impatient idealist, but which is foredoomed to failure. I speak not in anger but in sorrow; for it is quite possible to sympathise with this new phase of patriotism, this yearning for an unattainable ideal, But we must look facts in the face. We must recognize them loyally and if it is true that no man is ever good for much who has not in his youth been carried off his feet by fiery enthusiasm, it is equally true that it needs the bit and the bridle. For enthusiasm unless controlled by sound Judgment frequently ends in ghastly tragedies. You all know the story of the city with the three gates with their inscriptions the first said "Be bold the second" Be bold and ever more be bold" while the third and last inscription which the horseman read was "Be not too bold." You forget that rashness is not courage. You forget that hasty maxims draw from the history of other nations and other times are extremely dangerous, as the conditions are never the same action which produces a certain result in one country at one time may lead to a directly opposite result in another country and at another time. You forget that there is no doctrine so universal and comprehensive that you are bound to act upon it at all hazards. You forget it may be a cynical remark but it is perfectly true, that though a martyr may be worshipped for his sufferings and his sacrifices he is not always counted among the wisest of men, and his example is more frequently admired than followed. I need not go far afield too seek for illustrations. You pride yourselves on the idea that you alone have the courage of your convictions and that the moderate party are disloyal to their country and would betray her with a kiss. But you forget that there is a faith and perhaps has been rightly said a deeper faith which knows how to stand still and wait patiently till the fruit is ripe and may be gathered without violence. Your aims may be generous but do not drag the country into perils which you do not foresee but which are sure to follow on your methods. The millenium surely will not arrive when all Government colleges and schools are closed, when all Municipal and District Boards are abolished, and elected members refuse to sit in the Legislative Councils of the Empire. Petulance is not manliness. It is easy to revile authority in season and out of season but not so easy to build up a notion. Of one thing I am sure. One thing I know. Mere rant however full of fire will not help us. What we want is action, leadership and discipline. What we want is earnest work in co-operation with the Government if possible but in any case in conformity with moral and constitutional methods. Temporary failures must not discourage us. Hopes deferred must not sicken us. We must pursue our course with that courage which inspires the soldier in a a forlorn hope with heart for any fate, conscious of our integrity and conscious of the nobleness of our cause.

I implore you not to preserve in your present course Do not be beguiled by mere phantoms. You cannot put an end to British rule by boycotting the administration. Your only chance under the present circumstances of gaining your object lies in co-operation with the Government in every measure which is likely to hasten our political emancipation; for so long as we do not show ourselves worthy of it, rely upon it England will maintain her rule and if you really want Self-Government you must show that you are fit for such responsibility. Then and then only will the English retire from India their task completely accomplished, and their duty done.

But suppose your movement is successful and the English retire from the country leaving the people to stew in their own juice. Imagine the chaos and disorder into which the whole country would be immediately plunged. I really cannot, I hope to be forgiven for this remark, take the members of the new party seriously; I believe they are at present only in a sulky mood; because constitutional and peaceful methods have failed. They say that the national Congress has been for years only ploughing the sands of the seashore, that all prospects of reasonable concessions are more and more receding into the distance and that we are deluding ourselves and our countrymen in persevering our mendicant policy. Arguments they say, are of no avail nor supplications however humble. They are always met by insult and by contempt. Now I venture to think that this mood betrays an impatience which the history of every reform shows to be in the highest degree unreasonable,—a sullen and angry mood which may readily slide into a temper which would be a menace to law and order and would furnish our enemies with the plea that the public tranquility can only be secured by repression. You may deny it but I fear you are in danger of slowly but surely drifting into treason.

Do not, I beseech you, play the game of our enemies but be staunch to the Congress as ever and abide by the principles, and follow the chart laid down by its founders. Do you believe that we do not feel as strongly as you do the unjust disabilities under which we labour Do you believe that we do not feel as strongly as you do our exclusion from our legitimate share in the administration of to the country? Do you believe that we do not feel as strongly as you do the annual drain which is impoverishing the country? Do you believe that we do not feel as strongly as you do the burden of the military expenditure which arrests all progress and but for which the country would have been covered with a network of schools, with free primary education within the reach of the masses? Do you believe that we are not as determined as you are to work out our political emancipation? But I ask you seriously if it would not be madness to give up constitutional agitation either here or in England especially in England where public opinion not of the the classes but of the great democracy is now the dominating factor in politics. I do not invite you to supplicate with bated breath and whispering humbleness, but to demand of a nation jealous of its honour a fulfilment of the pledges which have been repeatedly given to us. What lies in our way is the utter ignorance of the English people about us. They have been led to believe that the administration of India is perfect but if they were made acquainted with the real condition of the country at the present day they would gladly support such reforms as we demand; though we must be prepared for the opposition of those classes whose vested interests might be imperilled by any reform. We must therefore try to educate English public opinion, And that public opinion when well informed and not wraped by lies is sure to be essentually just. It is only by enlisting such opinion on our side that we can hope to achieve our object. We must therefore endea our to place our views before the people of England by every means in our power, by active agitation on the platform and in the press, Remember that we have very powerful enemies who try their best to mislead the nation and we can only hope to meet them by creating a powerful body of opinion in our favour among the people who have been so recently emancipated and whose sympathy must always be who are only claiming the ordinary rights of British citizenship. This is now the task of the British Committee in London whose services however have not received that recognition or support which is undoubtedly due to them. Our friends in England have been unremitting in their exertions and if we have escaped more rigorous repressive measures we owe it to them and to them alone. They have hot only laboured to promote our welfare but have spent their own money for us; and I am not using the language of exaggeration when I say that they have poured out money like water in our cause.

I do not deny that we must rely on our own right hand to build up our national strength but the only power, that can control the bureaucracy now, is to be found in England. Depend upon it political agitation in England is not a mere waste of energy and of money. It is sure to improve the system of administration and to galvanize it into new life. Measures like free primary education for instance will appeal readily to the sympathies of the English people and will be forced on the bureaucracy who, if left to themselves, would put it off indefinitely; for they have studied one art in perfection the art of writing minutes and of not doing any thing. Then again the exposure of official wrong-doing is sure to have a sobering effect on the bureaucracy. Agitation therefore in England must be carried on actively and persistently, not apathetically or intermittently, and I would specially recommend this question to the attention of the Congress. But we must work with courage and determination without expecting immediate results and confidently leave the issue to time. Above all we must try to win back the confidence of the English nation which has been forfeited by the wild utterances of some irresponsible agitators and the lies and calumnies industriously spread by those who hate the people and would keep them in a state of perpetual nutelage. It is these men who led Mr. Morley and the India Government to believe that there was real danger of a conflagration which we know never existed. It is these men who have deterred a liberal Goverament from making any substantial concessions. It is these man who have induced theEnglish people to disgrust not only sarloyalty but also our competency to manage our own affairs.

I repeat that though our progress may be show we must not lose heart;—no not even if the dial is set back for such things are inevitable in the course of human affairs. But depend upon it, unless history is a record of lies, Englishmen love freedom as their most cherished possession; but do not forget that the freedom they love is freedom broadening slowly from precedent to precedent. I repeat that our object can only be achieved by constitution agitation and not by leaving Government severly alone. Visions may be sublime but they are not real; and a universal boycott which would make administration impossible seems to be the figment of a disordered imagination. Privileges have to be manfully fought for and it would be puerile to turn away from the struggle, simply because our first attempts are not crowned by tangible immediate results. For my part I have never despaired and I refuse to despair.

A FORECAST.

The "Sanj Vartman" reviews the prospects of the Congress in the following terms:—

But two days hence and the twenty-third session of the Indian National Congress will have met at Surat. That ancient town is already as busy as a beehive and humming with the swing of mainfold activities Veterans and youngsters, Extremists and Moderates, leaders and followers have already gravitated towards the historic city on the Tapti. The Sikh and the Mahratta, the Bengali and the Madrasi and the Mahomedan are shaking hands and it will be no exaggeration to say that most of them are living interrogatives, for nobody knows what subjects are to be taken up by the Congress. But for Nagpore's recalcitrant spirit the resolutions would have been drafted and published long ago. But it is no use crying over spilt milk and there is time enough yet. After all, most of the resolutions are our very old and good friends and almost stereo-typed. These have only to be hunted up from their cosy pigeon-holes and the thing is over. There will be no disagreement about any of them. The question about our suffering countrymen in South Africa is certain to be discussed. There is one more subject which deserves the attention of the Congress—the Samet-Shikhar or Parasnath Hills question, which has so justly exercised the whole Jain Community. Though only one community is affected, a great principle is involved and this necessarily makes it a national affair. The Jains will be very much disappointed if the subject is not included in the Congress programme. But there are other resolutions which will have to be licked into shape, mere infants these when measured by their age, but very truculent and prone to give trouble. It is round these that the fiercest storm will rage, and the Extremists, baulked in their attempt to oust Dr. Ghosh from the presidential chair, will concentrate all their energy if not fury. About some even of these troublesome customers there need be no dispute or disagreement. Every delegate, of whatever party and temperament, will heartily vote for Swadeshi, the genuine thing, not that fantastic and noisy thing which would aspire after a more defiant nomenclature. The "Swadeshi" has come to stay, some of the highest Government officials from the Viceroy downwards have sympathised with it and even the uncompromising Anglo-Indian press has been obliged to speak of it with respect. Under these circumstances we do not think there need be any haggling about this resolution. The tug-of-war will commence with Boycott. Swarajya and the recent aggressive measures of the Government. As for Swarjya—there need be no disagreement. As defined last year by the Grand Old Man Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, it has been accepted all over India by people of all shades of opinion, and if Bedlam protests against the veteran's ideal, let it—the protest will do its inmates nothing but harm. It is said that certain of the Irreconcilables, or rather Irresponsibles as we would like to call them, propose adding the words "pure and simple" (meaning without British control) to the resolution as framed last year. We do not think even these gentry will go so far, but if they do, let there be no mistake or equivocation about the tone in which it is received The definite condemnation of any such silly dreams by an overwhelming majority will make the cry of the Extremists a miserable cry in the wilderness, it will show them how and where they stand. We have every confidence in the good sense of our countrymen and entertain no apprehensions about the Swarajya resolution. Next in importance come the repressive measures taken during the year. We cannot see how the Congress can help condemning them. Personal issues are likely to be thrust forward for incorporation into the main resolution and this might cause a little ripple. But the majority should be able to see through the trick, and the repressive measures should be condemned on principle as unbecoming British traditions and uncalled for by the present condition of India. Then comes the Frankeinstein of the Boycott. There is bound to be a hard tussle over the question, but the Moderates and those who are hovering on the border between the two wings, need not be carried away either by high sounding eloquence or plausible argument. True Swadeshi has in it an inherent tincture of boycott or rather preference, and the latter word, therefore, need not be blazoned before the world. It will be like the evil wind which blows nobody any good. Important as all these questions are they are yet more or less only academical, their solution depends upon ourselves. But the next question before the Congress, a new one, is of the greatest and immediate importance—the new reform proposals of the Government of India. We know the whole of India has been disappointed in them. But that is no reason why the Congress should not "tinker" them—add, amend and delete, and evolve something which will not aim too high, but yet will make for a substantial step forward and be acceptable to the people. This subject should engross the earnest attention of the Congress and give full scope to its keenest brains. We would here bring to the notice of our Congress friends the words which His Excellency Sir George Clarke addressed the other day to the Bombay journalists.

"Let your criticism be constructive and not merely destructive."

The Congress has a great opportunity before it. Of course, the mighty spectre of "Prestige" still holds the Government enthralled, and so they have not had the courtesy of asking the Congress to express its views on the subject. What an opportunity lost to say the word "which turneth away wrath" and maketh a friend! But let that pass. The Congress has its work cut out clean before it. Let it prove that it has a genius for constructive criticism, let it place before Lord Minto and Mr. Morley a well thought out, practical scheme, fill the gaps in the official proposals, clip off unhealthy branches. Here is a great opportunity and we for one will be sorely disappointed if the Congress fails to rise to the height of the occasion and passes only humdrum resolutions on the subject. We will then at least have done our duty and the rest will remain with the authorities. But above all these considerations every Congressman must remember one cardinal point—"there must be absolute unanimity." Fight it out in the Subjects Committee, give and take there, but when you enter the Congress pandal there must not be one discordant note. After all, the mere wording of resolution is of secondary importance, it is the spirit which actuates every Congressman that counts. We hope all these momentous considerations will be kept in view and that in spite of certain forbidding circumstances there will be complete unanimity in the selection of subjects and the framing of resolutions.

The following items appear in the "Indu Prakash:"

Mr. Tilak addressed a mass open air meeting near the Balaji temple, Surat, in English, on monday evening.

He said he wanted to clear certain misrepresentations about the Nationalist party. They had not come to Surat to wreck the Congress, but to strengthen it. What the Nationlists wanted was that the Congress should not make a retrograde movement. Self-government, bycott and national education were the three principal questions, as they were the main points at issue at the Congress held at Calcutta last year under the presidentship of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. It was not to be understood that the Nationalists would unduly press their claims before the Congress. If the Subjects Committee rejected their motions they would move amendments before the Congress and would ask the vote of the whole Congress. The Nationalists had not come to Surat to obey their leaders' views, but to show their loyalty towards the Congress. They desired to separate autocracy from the Congress programme as they had in a measure succeeded in toning down the power of the Government.

Lala Lajpatrai arrived on Wednesday morning from Ahmedabad. A grand reception was given to him. Ten thousand had collected at the station. His carriage was unhorsed and driven by the volunteers and others, to the bungalow set apart for him three miles distant from the station. The entire route was lined by spectators. Various special mottos had also been erected. In his honor a reception was organised by the Moderates. The leading Extremists were conspicuous by their absence Neither Mr. Tilak, Mr, Khaparde nor Sj Aravinda Ghose were present. Lajpatrai is already losing favour with the Extremists because he discountenances their obstructive tactics and destructive programme.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

There will be a Parade at the Riding School for all members residing in Bombay to-morrow Tuesday the 17th instant at 7-30 a.m. Dress,—Drill order Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

364 CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 21st instant at 4-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1" Aiming Rifle Practice.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

369 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and class firing practice on Sunday next the 22nd inst.

370 PARADE.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m on Saturday 21st inst at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock for all night Electric Light Manning.

371 CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

The Office will be closed during the Christmas Holidays from the 22nd to 2nd proximo inclusive.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Dec. 23,

440.—2nd Lieutenant C M Ward is posted to "E" Company.
441—Enrolment,—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—
No. 6223 Vol. R. M. Reuben.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 21st Dec. 1907.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 21st Dec. 1907 By Council Bills	£ 11,587,348
By Gold	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 8th Dec. 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 6,512,652

A DISEASED ANKLE.

Women in Desperate Straits cured at last by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk's curative value in cases of eruption, ulceration and skin disease is proved by Mrs. Sarah Pool, of 29 Station Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. That lady says:—"Some months ago my right ankle began to ache and swell very badly, and soon afterwards a tiny sore made its appearance. It troubled me very much at nights, and the pain was so intense I could get no sleep. In a few days I was unable to bear any pressure on the right foot, and I had to wear a large slipper. I got some lotion from a doctor but it did not relieve the pain, and I was getting in desperate straits when I was advised to try Zam-Buk.

"I bathed the leg and applied Zam-Buk on a cloth two or three times a day. I noticed when I took off the bandage the second time that the wound was discharging. This occurred more or less for two or three days, after which I had less pain and less swelling in the ankle. I continued to improve very rapidly as I kept on with Zam-Buk and soon the pain left me altogether. In three weeks the wound was quite healed, and there was only a scar left to show that anything had been wrong at all. I am now quite well and have never suffered the slightest with my leg since."

The purity and power of Zam-Buk are due to the concentrated essences of rich herbs and shurbs, and the absence of all animal fats, mineral poison and doubtful substances, Zam-Buk is the embodiment of all that is best and purest in the vegetable kingdom, and is indispensable in every home, workshop and factory. Keep it always handy for any skin disease or superficial injury. Zam-Buk is soothing, healing and antiseptic.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 27th Dec., 1907.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Whenever possible it is the custom for all packs of hounds to hold a meet on Boxing Day: in fact many of the English Hunts show a remarkable amount of pomp and splendour on this particular day. Special places are invariably chosen on this Bank Holiday which are easily get-at-able by numbers of people who attend on foot and who endeavour subsequently to see as much sport as Shank's Pony will allow. The Belvoir always meet on this day in the market place at Melton Mowbray, and the South Notts, with that famous veteran M. F. H. Lord Harrington, even meet in the centre of the large manufacturing town of Nottingham. The sport afforded at these particular meets may not be perhaps quite so good as usual, as circumsta ces are naturally not as kind as they might be, but they give a great deal of pleasure to many whose positions in life do not admit of their owning horseflesh amongst their worldly goods. It is of course impossible for us to have any of these picture meets in Bombay, but at all events the Boxing Day's assemblage is always a large one. At least sixty people were in readiness at Santa Cruz at daybreak yesterday morning in spite of the absence of a number of Bombay residents who have been able to get away for a holiday to districts further afield. It was a pleasantly cool morning, without any wind to speak of, and good gallop was in consequence anticipated by all. The home coverts in the direction of Parla were the first to be visited, and on reaching the famous dry tank a burst of melody from our trusty pack announced the fact that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Away we go with all possible despatch across a fine stretch of rice fields running parallel with the railway, but the manner in which the jackal seemed to be running gave us an unpleasant feeling that his point would be to cross the railway as soon as a convenient opportunity afforded itself. This he was successful in doing not far from Irla, and the whole pack cross the metal after him. The country on the sea side of the railway now consists of gardens and bungalows fenced with wire and unjumpable walls. It is accordingly impossible for horses to follow straight behind hounds whenever they happen to get into this locality. Many of us thought that the hunt would have to be stopped, but so cleverly did the pack hold to the scent on the other side of the railway that the jackal evidently thought more open country would suit his purpose better. He accordingly came back over the railway with the pack no distance behind him. An approaching train caused the utmost consternation in many of our hearts, but luckily the whole number of hounds had recrossed the line before the train arrived. Continuing the chase in a very determined manner, the pack led us over a charming line of country to Jackal Hill, and thence at great speed to the Andheri Road, putting an end to their quarry in a large unoccupied bungalow in which the varmint had endeavoured to hide. Time being in our favour, the pack was then trotted off to the well-known woods at Sahar which almost invariably contain an object of the chase. There was no disappointment yesterday morning, and we are soon galloping again as hard as our horses will carry us. Crossing the Tulsi water pipe the hunt goes down a very deep nullah, in which were some particularly unpleasant sharp stones, and keeping to the right of the village of Sahar, continue over a grand tract of paddy bunds, many of which seemed to be almost as large as the banks of the Emerald Isle or Blackmore Valley country. Keeping still right-handed the jackal led the way across some firmly turfed grass fields, which were fenced with excellent cactus hedges, and endeavoured to secrete himself in the market gardens we visited a few days ago, but the shouting of the native cultivators prevented his doing so. He accordingly kept outside the gardens and ran across a very long piece of melon ground, one of the worst areas of this dangerous riding ground in the whole of the Salsette country. Eventually he crossed the backwater at no great distance from the black iron bridge at Kola-Kallian and continued up the steep hill beyond, which is full of stone quarries and huge sharp stones. It would have been madness for horsemen to have tried to follow the exact line, and consequently they worked round on either side of the hill, subsequently crossing the Kurla-Vehar Road close by the former town. We hoped our quarry had set his mask for the Horse Shoe Valley, but such unfortunately was not to be, as he swerved suddenly right-handed and crossing the Kurla-Thana Road was killed by the hounds in a strongly walled enclosure abutting on to the road. Many of the old hands knew better than enter this compound, as a great tank on the far side does not admit of one getting any "forrarder," but numbers of people in the excitement of the moment jumped the wall, and then afterwards when their horses had quieted down experienced no little difficulty in finding a satisfactory method of escaping from this prison. Taking all in all, we had a good morning's sport. It might have been better perhaps if the jackals had tried to go further afield, but still like other Boxing Day hunts previously mentioned, a day in the suburbs was not out of place. One regrets to have to record a good many falls, one of which everybody will be sorry to learn was the cause of a fractured collar bone to a well known member of our hunt. Another calamity happened to one of the whips owing to that curse of the modern hunting field—barbed wire, but luckily the result was not more than a very severe shaking.

JACKAL.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

A very elaborate card showing large fields provided very fine racing again this afternoon. There was a very large attendance. Indeed the race course here is a rendezvous for all society, even though all that come are not simitten with love of the sport of kings. All the details were carried out with that care and exactitude that charactrizes all pertaining to racing in Calcutta. Ballark does not seem to have suffered much from his severe test on Tuesday and he ran a great horse to-day and won the Gooch Behar Cup in great from. The Paddy's. Darling stable got a great facer over this issue for they backed their horse to the shortest odds and the same contingent fared with no better luck over Solace in the last race. Harding is doing the largest business here. There are always large crowds round his stand. The following are the details:—

CHRISTMAS SELLING HANDICAP.

Mr Dass' Springlock 9st 6lbs.....Murdison 1
Mr Galstaun's Silphoe 8st 9lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr Groser's Swindle 7st 12lbs.....Southall 3
Mr Myer's St. Michad 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 12lbs) Elliott 4

Also ran.—Camira 9st 9lbs, Strathspey 8st 13lbs, Musette 7st 10lbs, Lady Thespian 7st 7lbs, Sal 6st 8lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Silphoe, 3 to 1 Camira, 4 to 1 Strathspey and Swindle, 6 to 1 Springlock, Musette and St. Michael, and tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 200 on the winner, Rs. 29, Rs. 14 and Rs. 27 on places.

The Race.—Silphoe attended by Swindle led from the start and kept in front to near the turn when Springlock came up and joined the leaders and after a good race to the front of the second stand Springlock drew away and won by two lengths One and half lengths between second and third; four lengths between third and fourth. Time.—1 min, 33½ secs.

Winner trained by owner.

THE SANDOWN PARK PLATE.

Messrs Wood and Badger's Sermon 8st 9lbs....Bray 1
Mr Galstaun's Diakkaway 6lbs (carried 6st 9lbs) Ferguson 2
Col Beaver's Manlock 6st 7lbs.....Vincent 3
J B's Chivalry 8st 11lbs.....Barrett 4

Also ran—Golden Gleam 9st 12lbs, Amplify 8st.

Betting—5 to 4 against Chivalry, 3 to 1 Manlock, 4 to 1 Golden Gleam, Sermon and Amplify, and 6 to 1 Diakkaway.

The totalizator paid Rs. 14 on the winner, Rs. 42 and Rs. 18 on places.

The Race—Sermon was quickest on his legs and showed out for fifty yards. Then Diakkaway came to the front and led from Sermon and Manlock to the distance where Sermon challenged and drawing away, won by a length. Four lengths between second and third, two lengths between third and fourth. Time—1min. 1 3/4secs.

Winner trained by Penton.

THE LAWN PLATE.

Mr Deakin's Seaspray 7st 7lbs.....Killorn 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mallinyook 7st 4lbs (carried 7st 10lbs).....Southall 2
Mr. Mackenzie's Colina 6st (carried 6st 5lbs)David 3
Mr Tomington's Pendred 8st 5lb.....Drew 4

Also ran—Killeevan 9st 2lbs, Dulcimer 8st 12lbs, Ferndown 8st 9lbs, Jolly Abbott 8st 9lbs, Bundah 7st 11lbs, Jack Sheppard 7st 8lbs, Rustile 7st, Mulison 6st 3lbs, and Colina 6st, (carried 6st 5lbs.)

Betting:—2 to 1 Ferndown, 3 to 1 Killeevan and Dulcimer, 4 to 1 Jolly Abbott, Bundah, Seaspray, Jack Sheppard, Mallinyook and Rustile; 6 to 1 Pendred, tens Mulison and Colina.

The totalizator paid Rs. 72 on the winner, Rs. 25, Rs. 29 and Rs. 52 for places.

The Race.—Killeevan was first to show out and after a hundred yards was passed by Rustile who led from Seaspray and Mallinyook, till at the three furlongs Rustile fell back and Seaspray was left in front and staying Mallinyook's challenge won by two and a half lengths. A neck between second and third; one and half lengths between third and fourth. Time—1m n. 15 3-5secs.

Winner trained by J. D. Scott.

THE MISTLETOE PLATE.

Messrs Wood and Badger's Dunsinane 6st 13lbs Melsom 1
Mr Field's Fireworks 7st 13lbs.....Blades 2
Mr Dass' Carnival 6st 5lbs (carried 6st 7lbs) Vincent 3
Messrs Hudson and Butler's Mercedes 7st 10lbs Southall 4

Also ran—Lady Metal 8st 12lbs, Vespasia 8st 7lbs, Santa Maria 7st 7lbs, Windy 7st 5lbs, (carried 7st 6lbs), Magician 8st, (carried 7st 4lbs), Automatic 6st 4lbs, (carried 7st,), Sugarapple 6st 4lbs, (carried 6st 12lbs), Creel 6st, (carried 6st 5lbs.)

Betting—2 to 1 Fireworks, 3 to 1 Dunsinane, 4 to 1 Lady Metal. Mercedes and Sugar Apple, 6 to 1 the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 83 on the winner, Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 26 for places.

The race.—They ran in a cluster for nearly a furlong, then Firework's showed out in front, closely attended by Dunsinane and Carnival. These three kept in front for the rest of the journey and in the straight Carnival fell back a little, while the other two fought it out to the bitter end and Dunsinane by supreme effort won on the post by a head. Two and a half lengths between second and third; three-quarter lengths between third and fourth. Time—1min. 29 1/5secs.

Winner trained by Penton,

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.

Hon. A. A. Apear's Ballark 9st.....Blades 1
Mr Galastaun's Paddy's Darling 7st 5lbs (carried 7st 6lbs).....Fraser 2
Mr Holmes' Annamulloch 7st 5lbs.....O'Niel 3
Mr Goculdas and Nanjee's and Jones' Sacristan II 7st 5lbs.....A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Begunero 8st 12lbs, The Master 6st (5lbs) carried 7st,) Prince Lyon 6st 4lbs, (carried 6st 12lbs,) Metal Boy 6st (carried 6st 7lbs), Blitzen 6st (carried 6st 10lbs.)

Betting.—5 to 4 on Beaunero and Paddy's Darling, 4 to 1 Ballark and Prince Lyon, 5 to 1 Annamulloch, 6 to 1 Sacristan II and Metal Boy, tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs 49 on winner, Rs 19, Rs 17 and Rs 20 on place.

The Race.—From a good start Paddy's Darling and Metal Boy in company cut out work with Sacristan II third at the head of rest of the field. There was no chance in these positions till they came to the quarter mile where Metal Boy fell back and Ballark and Annamulloch improved their positions. Then from the distance Ballark challenged Paddy's Darling and after a close race won by three quarter of a length and two and half lengths between second and third; three quarter lengths between third and fourth. Time.—2min. 8 1-2secs.

Winner trained by Watson.

GRAND ANNUAL.

Mr Holmes' Marmalade III. 9st 9lbs .....Thomas 1
Mr Miles' Chassepot 10st 4lbs.....J Trenoweth 2
Mr Marshall's Kipling 12st .....Capt Barrett 3
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lamrock 9st 9lbs... Bond 4

Also ran.—Seclusion 11st 4lbs, Maori 11st, Greenstone 10st 11b, Lookout 9st 4lbs, (carried 9st,) Kingpin 9st, Stockman 9st.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Chassepot, 3 to 1 Kipling, 6 to 1 Seclusion, Marmalade III., Greenstone and Lamrock; tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 90 on winner, Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race.—Kingpin had a slight lead past the stand, then Marmalade and Greenstone joined him; ere they got to the second hurdle Marmalade was leading from Kingpin and Greenstone with Chassepot fourth; at seven furlongs Kipling had come up close to the leaders from among whom Kingpin first and then Greenstone shortly after fell out leaving Marmalade with a lead from Chassepot and Kipling lying third. In this order they led into the straightwhere Marmalade increased her lead and won comfortably by seven lengths. A neck between second and third.

Winner trained by Wishart.

THE GUNNAY MEAL CUP.

J. B's Wakeful 8st 2lbs .....Barrett 1
Mr Field's Solace 7st 7lbs .....O'Niel 2
Mr Galstaun's Wild Boy 8st 9lbs.....Robinson 3
Messrs. Goculdas and Nanjee's Recovery 7st 8lbs A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Lady Grey II 8st 12lbs, Jolly Rodger 8st 7lbs, Duplex II 8st 11b, Cracker 7st 11lbs, Riot 6st 2lbs, (carried 6st 7lbs,) Quick Remedy 6st, (carried 6st 6lbs.)

Betting.—Evens Recovery, 3 to 1 Wakeful, 5 to 1 Lady Grey II; sixes the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 51 on the winner, Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 31 for places.

The Race.—Recovery at once took the lead followed closely by Riot and Cracker. After one and a quarter posts, Cracker went up to the leader and the pair were running level in front of Riot with Lady Grey and Jolly Rodger next in order. At the six furlongs Riot fell back and soon after Cracker revived, while Lady Grey II went up alongside Recovery and the pair continued in front till from quarter mile Wild Boy and Wakeful joined them and the four came into the straight level; but shortly Solace came up and displaced Lady Grey. Then a good race home resulted in Wakeful winning by one and a half lengths. Half a length between second and third; four lengths between third and fourth. Time—2 mins. 58 3-5secs.

Winner trained by Ramshaw.

POLO.

Calcutta Championship Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The second game in the Championship Polo Tournament was played this forenoon in the presence of a fairly large gathering of spectators. The teams engaged were the Jodhpur Palace team comprising Fatteh Singh, Thakur Dhoknl Singh, Thakur Gooman Singh and His Highness the Maharaja (back) and the Calcutta Polo Club was represented by Messrs Ismay, Cecil Graham, Captains Bassett and Keighly (back).

The Umpires were Colonel Birdwood and Captain Fitzgerald.

The result of this game came as a great and pleasing surprise. In practice games the Jodhpore qurtette had shown poor form and there were not wanting people who thought they were not playing seriously but were reserving their energies for the Tournament. As it now turns out this was really their presont form.

It appears the Polo at Jodhpore and in Rajputana, generally, is now what is termed a twelve anna game in which the players can display fancy strokes. To-day the team comprising two premier players of India knocked up against four really good men and very well mounted who at once set the game at sixteen annas which quite disconcerned the Jodhpore men. The Calcutta Team deserves all the credit of their victory and all four played splendidly, but old poloists could not fail to see that the Jodhpore men were not playing in their best—they were missing the ball and their hitting was misdirected at the way the Rajput team has fallen away.

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BY THE WAY.

MR. BIRRELL'S LATEST.

Augustine Birrell is now so much occupied affairs of the State that he has no time down "obiter dicta." However, a fresh of his is recorded in the "Cornhill" by Mr. Hutchinson, who had it from Sir Spencer . Sir Herbert Maxwell was showing a over the House of Commons, and the oretary was of the company. "This roof," Herbert, pointing to the fine rafters, "is y said to be chestnut, but I rather think it ak, for I doubt if there were enough old s in England at the date of its building." Mr. Birrell was overheard to whisper, "'Sir moirs' had not been published then."

LORD DUNEDIN'S THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

Dunedin, the Lord President of the Court ion, has apparently an insatiable thirst for dge. When he was studying Roumanian, ears ago, much was said of the idea of a fifty-five learning a new language. This the Lord-President is one of the non- ilation students at Edinburgh University. he is attending a special course of lectures man literature. Lord Dunedin is a brilliant ationalist, a keen sportsman, and, incidental- ore he was a lord, was one of the first to arrive at the House on a bicycle.

E LITERARY MECCA OF ENGLAND."

place to which the lover of English literature ner or later turn his steps is, Mr. George A. writes in "Great Thoughts," Twickenham, er small town can boast of having been the ce and beloved abode of so many famous lights. With it are associated the immortal of Pope, Horace Walpole, Swift, Gay, Vortley, Montagu, Gibbon, Boswell, Johnson, on, and Dickens. Surely this is enough to ny place doubly immortal! Twickenham was k named by Horace Walpole the Baiæ, or of England; for it has truly been to London aiæ was to ancient Rome—indeed, in a far degree.

TENNYSON'S HOUSE.

ge places singled out by Mr. Wade for ention is the big red-brick house in Mont- rd where Alfred Tennyson lived for so ears of his earlier married life, and in which f his earlier poems were written. Here his onel, the second Lord Tennyson, was born, re the author of the "Idylls" entertained of his literary friends and acquaintances. cuse should surely be sacred to all lovers of literature which saw the dawn of "In iam"; which witnessed those delightful ings graced by Tennyson, Hallam, and d spirits within it walls. It is to-day called yson House," and is now without a tenant. e nation, Mr. Wade thinks, might certainly rse than purchase such a famous building keep it in proper repair as a national heir-

THE GRIMALDI.

Palace of the Grimaldi, which has been at Monaco, takes its name from a very Genoese family, which first appears in as assisting William, Count of Provence, Emperor Otho I., in expelling the Saracens. eir services the Emperor conferred Monaco of them, while others were rewarded with ear Nice and in the Maures. They come nglish history in connection with the battle cy. A Grimaldi was there in command of noese archers, esteemed the best in the world. in, unfortunately for them, had relaxed their ings, and the English archers got the better em, their commander falling, mortally ed.

KING EDWARD AS FARMER.

th crop of prizes which the King's cattle ep have won at the Bingley Hall Show, ham, is the latest demonstration of his 's success as a farmer, of which he is so dly proud. When the King began breed- rly forty years ago, the Sandringham farm ere in an almost hopeless condition, barren, ely capable of cultivation. To-day, accord- Mr. Rider Haggard, "it is a wonderful farm, here is so much high-bred stock to be seen same area." But probably nowhere will you h an array of plates and cups won at shows t which Sandringham boasts. At a single ion his Majesty once won no fewer than n first prizes. In 1903 he captured five rizes and cups, in addition to numerous and thirds; in 1904 his prizes numbered in 1905 he won a champion plate, a cup, and eighteen other prizes, including while last year he took, at the Smith , ten firsts, nine "breed" cups and plates, prizes, and several "highly commendeds"; prize winner he has bred himself.

THE HULSEAN LECTURER.

Hulsean Lecturer this winter is the Rev. B. Masterman, better known as the late of Queen's College, Birmingham, and the Professor of History in the University. lso Vicar of St. Michaels, Coventry. Mr. an, who is a brother of Mr. C. F. G. an, M. P., delivered the first of the lectures in St. Mery's, Cambridge, yester- general subject of these discourses being Rights and Responsibilities of National e." The Hulsean Lecturer has gained rable reputation as a man who can "make istory to the unhistorical mind, and his f subjects is a wide one.

FAMOUS CRICKETER AS EAST END CURATE.

Rev. F. H. Gillingham, who lately compiled cores for Essex County when curate of , it is stated, accepted a curacy under s Ditchfield at St. James-the-Less, Beth- n. Mr. Gillingham is at present Chaplain to ces at Tidworth Camp, and recently refused neffice of St. Luke's, Bedminster. Unlike amous clerical cricketers, he does not hail from Oxford or Cambridge, but from m.

E DOYEN OF RAILWAY MAGNATES.

he December number of the "Magazine of erce" Mr. Alfred Kinnear gives a character- of Sir Charles Scotter, the chairman of the n and South-Western Railway. Sir Charles d a brilliant career in railway work. It is with some truth that railway managers are not made. Be that as it may, Sir Charles er, who owes his title to his genius, sprang a notable group of Kings of the Iron Way, hould be identified with that university of -trunk alumni—the Manchester, Sheffield, and lnshire Railway, now the Great Central. From hester he went on to the capital of the ber, and piloted the new Hull and Barnsley ay, coming to London as general manager at erloo, where his energies were both much d and worthily rewarded.

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS.

Charles is now seventy-three years old. His thood was conferred upon him in 1895 for ent services rendered to the Crown through evelopment of our great Southern military and railway system. He has been chairman of reat Northern and City Railway. Amongst harles Scotter's achievements as general ma- of the South-Western, acting through his superintendency, may be recorded the feat atrace Day, 1887, of passing out of Waterloo n specials carrying close on 12,000 passengers, ty-six minutes. Another of his proud s was to see under his ken the completion ream of "trooping," by means of which the Western moves our sailors and soldiers from the coast in any part of England with- straining for other lines—in a word, without e of carriage.

ENGAL Government resolution is issued re- g Mr. Weston's inquiry into the conduct of alcutta Police in the recent Calcutta riot. ist of the conclusion arrived at is that while of the rank and file were at times out of hand ce, as a whole, did what they could to restore without using undue violence.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE "THUNDERER."

Mr. A. B. Walkley—the "A. B.," is not the symbol for Arthur Bourchier—whose new book "Drama and Life" has met with such a flattering reception, is the dramatic critic of the "Times," and his particularly outspoken utterances have often dragged him to the extreme edge of the hot-water tank. Perhaps his most famous "storm in a tea-cup" was on the occasion when he was refused admittance to the Garrick Theatre by Mr. Arthur Bourchier, who was stimulated to protest so emphatically against the "Times" criticisms by Mr Henry Arthur Jones. But that hatchet has since been buried. Mr. Walkley began to career as a dramatic critic on the "Era." When the "Star" was founded he was appointed its critic, and for many years wrote under the pseudonym of "Spectator." Then came a surprise which, it is not too much to say, staggered the entire critical faculty of London. From the ha'penny and obtrusively democratic evening paper, Mr. Walkley was appointed critic of the exclusive threepenny newspaper of the very well-to-do. Most of the "quidnuncs" and "cognoscenti" conceived themselves ruthlessly passed over, Mr. Walkley's work on the "Thunderer" has more than justified the choice.

"ARCHER UP".

In Mr. Walkley's early days of dramatic criticism he was extremely anxious to make the acquaintance of Mr. William Archer. Unfortunately he identified Mr. Archer with a bottle-nosed person who was generally to be seen in the neighbourhood of the buffets during the entr'actes. Still, he regarded this gentleman with underserved respect, until, one night, an authentic informant apprised him of his mistake. The bottle-nosed party sank to the below-zero phase of unpopularity as anyone who knows Mr. Archer if only by sight, will readily imagine for the "Tribune" critic looks strangely dour and puritanical.

A MODERN PANGLOSS.

Mr. Walkley is a heavy reader, but he prefers to "browse" among the classics. "I don't read contemporary English novels," he says "there are so few good ones. 'Pickwick' I never tire of, Jane Austen I read once a year. Anatole France—I read everything of his." But, strange to say, Mr. Walkley does not care much about the theatre. He prefers life among the fruit trees in his Surrey garden. "I have a passion for gardening," he confesses "and I have a whole library on fruit culture. These are my favourite books." One of the critic's worst imperfections is his pedantic craze for dragging in quotations, which he does with a facility almost outrivalling the famous "Dr. Pangloss." Latin, Greek, French, or German are all one to him. They crop up in his critiques with the same persistency as King Charles' head troubled the literary effusions of Mr. Dick. "But I think I am growing out of it," says Mr. Walkley cheerily. "It's a habit—a bad habit, if you will—but one that is not easily shaken off." Ridicule, however, has been an excellent cure. Other books to which Mr. Walkley's name is attached are "Playhouse Impressions" and "Frames of Mind," both good reading.

MILLIONAIRESS IN LONDON.

One of the most conspicuous figures at the wedding of Lady Evelyn Innes-Ker was the American millionairess, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who is now paying her annual visit to her daughter, the Duchess of Roxburghe. Mrs. Goelet's jewels are world renowned—did she not have £10,000 worth of them stolen recently and mysteriously restored by the thief?—and the magnificence of her jewellery display at the Innes-Ker wedding caused quite a sensation. A ruby as big as a florin fastened the laces at her neck, and an extraordinarily beautiful rope of large white and black pearls hung below that dazzling ornament. These accessories are mere trifles to Mrs. Goelet, who inherited the larger portion of the late Mr. Ogden Goelet's fortune of £10,000,000.

£700 FOR THREE SONGS.

Mrs. Goelet spends vast sums during her visits to London, but her disbursements are rather discounted by the loss to English art of the immensely valuable pictures and bric-a-brac which she carries back to America for the enrichment of her gorgeous villa at Newport, In the mere building of this villa she spent over £200,000, and twice as much again in its furnishing and adornment. Mrs. Goelet has not been without adventure during her world-wide travels. Once her yacht was "held up" by a Turkish warship in the Dardenelles until the Sultan learned what an important personage his captive was, whereupon his Majesty hastily invested her with a Turkish Order, to smooth her ruffled feelings. A few years ago Mrs. Goelet entertained the Prince of Wales at Cowes, and, in order to make the occasion memorable, she brought Yvette Guilbert over from Paris, paying her the record fee of £700 for singing three songs.

A GREAT SCIENTIST.

Sir William Crookes, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Nobel prize for chemistry, is one of the most versatile of living savants, having given valuable information to the world on such diverse subjects as spiritualism, our wheat supply, the radiation of light, the cultivation of beetroots, and the art of dyeing fabrics. Sir William was born in 1832, and became interested in scientific research when quite a lad. Before he was thirty he discovered a new element called "thallium," which was one of the wonders of the International Exhibition held in London in 1862. Since that time he has devoted his life to science, and his name will go down to posterity as the inventor of the Crooks' tube, for without this clever instrument we should probably never have beheld the wonders of the X rays. Sir William is a great believer in marriage as an aid to success in life, and some time ago he and Lady Crookes celebrated their golden wedding.

KIPLING'S THOROUGHNESS.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has also been mentioned as a likely winner of a Nobel prize. If sheer hard work counts for anything, no one should be more eligible for any prize than the author of "The Recessional." It is said that he writes and re-writes his stories time after time, and many extremely clever pieces of work find their way into the waste-paper basket because they do not quite satisfy their author's high standard of art. Some time ago he wrote a collection of first-rate stories and showed them to a literary friend whose opinion he greatly valued. "Excellent, my dear fellow," said the latter enthusiastically after he had read the tales; "they're as good as your 'Plain Tales from the Hills.'" "Oh," replied Kipling, "as good" will not do; if they're not better, they won't be published." And in spite of his friend's entreaties, he refused to allow them to be given to the world.

A MAGIC BANK ACCOUNT.

At one time Kipling used to conduct all his business by means of cheques, paying even the smallest of bills in this way, and of this little fad an amusing story is told. After a while, the author found to his amazement that his banking account showed a much bigger balance than the counterfoils of his cheque-book warranted. For long he was at a loss to account for this strange fact, until one day, happening to visit a certain office where the principal was an enthusiastic autograph collector, he saw one of his cheques framed and hanging on the wall. It appeared that the local shopkeepers found that they could often get more for Kipling's cheques from autograph hunters who desired to keep them in their collections, than they could by cashing them in the usual way—which solved the riddle of the author's bank account.

MISS NINA BOUCICAULT.

Playgoers who appreciate earnest and creditable achievement in the sphere of the stage will be delighted to know that Miss Nina Boucicault is to take the leading part in a strong play of German origin which Mr. Jerrar Grant Allen and Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw, who represent the latest "management" of the New, are to produce at this theatre at a series of "matinees" some time in December. Promise of success for the "matinees" does not stop at the announcement of Miss Boucicault's re-appearance in London; for the play is called "The Tenth of August," and what a rush there should be for that in bleak December!

AN ACCIDENTAL DEBUT.

Miss Nina Boucicault, the youngest child of the late Dion Boucicault, was born at a corner house in Regent Street, from the windows of which she often, as a little girl, sketched the church—All Souls'—where she was destined to be married. She was educated first at the Convent of Assumption, Kensington Square, and finally at the big school of the Sacre Cœur, Paris, from which she returned to her home so very French that it took her months to pick up her own language again. With no desire for the stage and no intention of going upon it she visited her father in Louisville, Kentucky, at the time this famous actor-author was appearing in "The Shaughrann and Colleen Bawn. The leading lady fell ill, the great Boucicault insisted upon his little daughter taking her place: and at the age of fifteen Miss Nina Boucicault made her début as Moya in "The Shaughraun."

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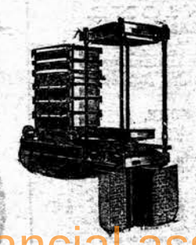

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